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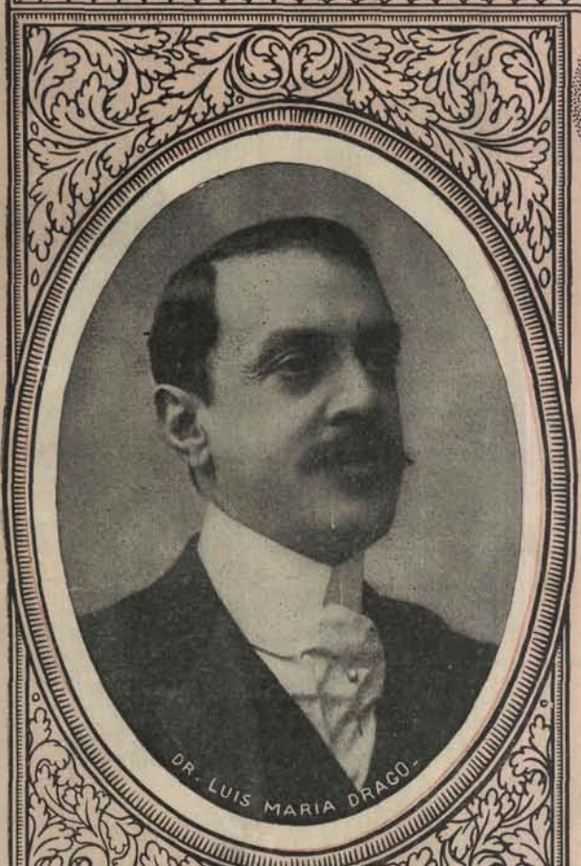

H. B. REISSMAN

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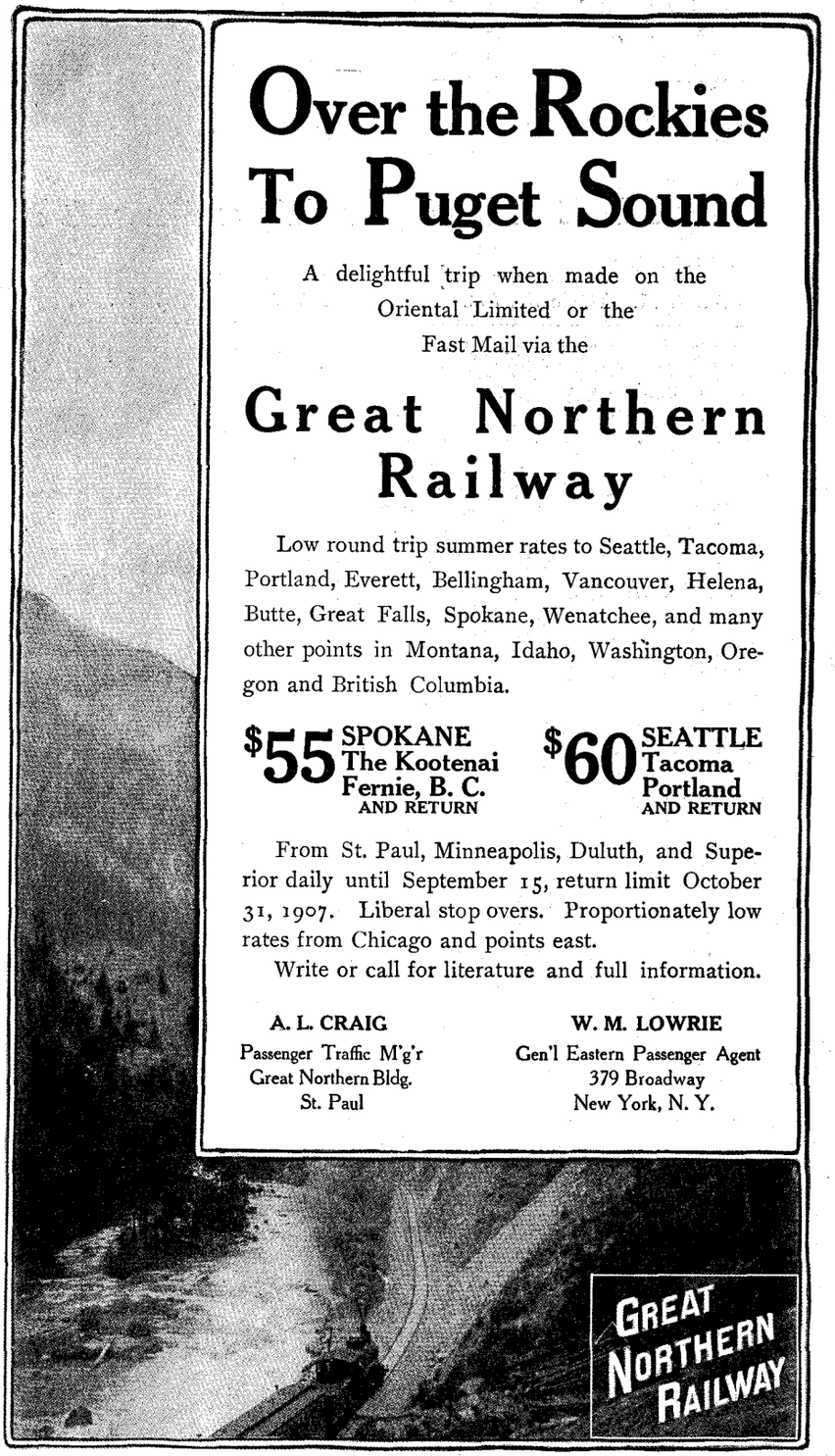

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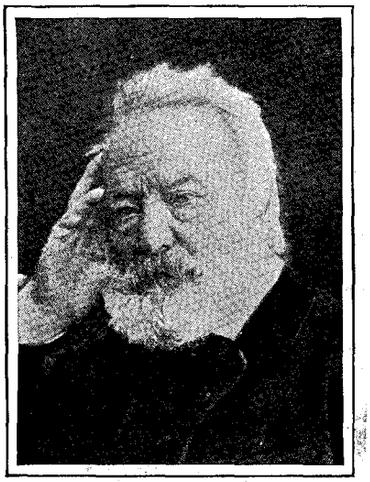

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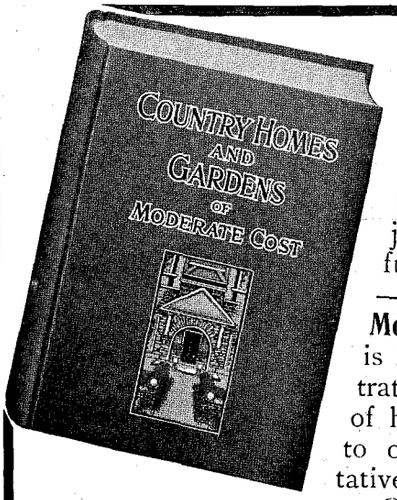

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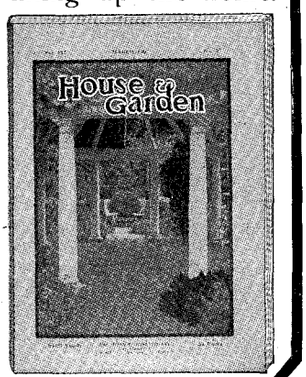

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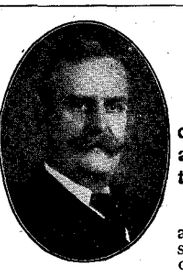

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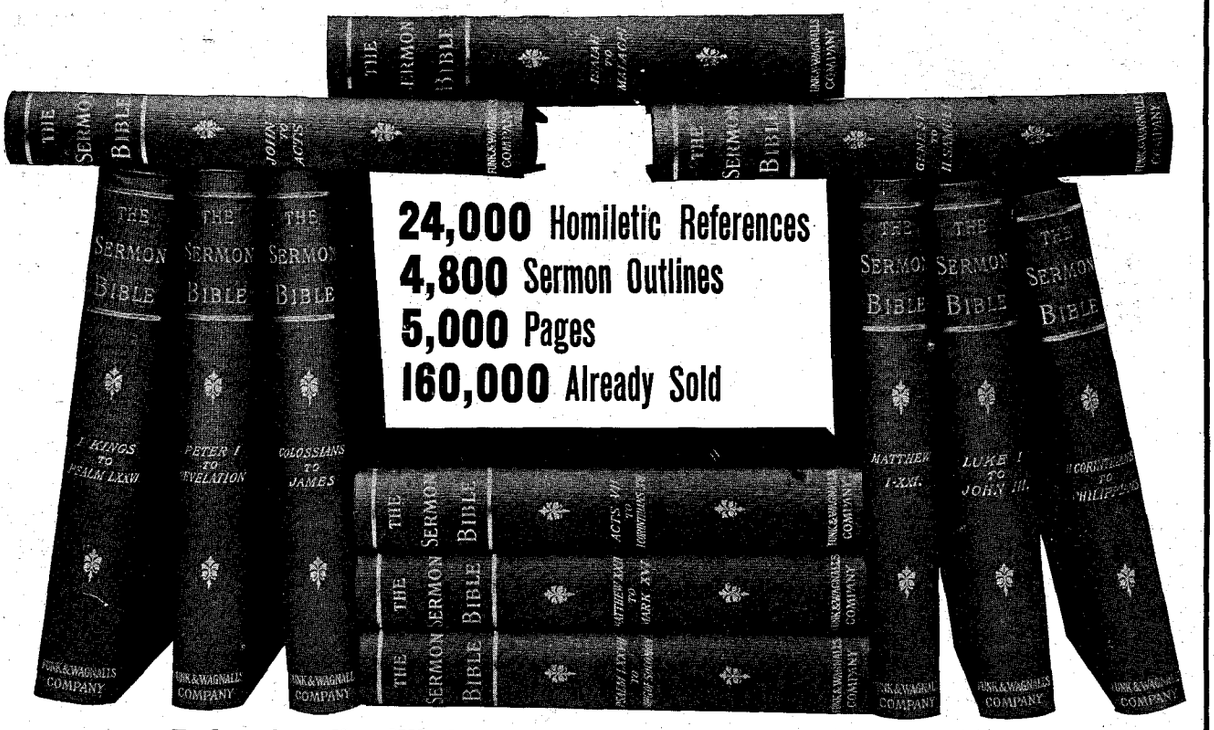

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXV., NO. 1 NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 898

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PROSPERITY, OR HARD TIMES?

AT the beginning of the year Mr. John D. Rockefeller, persuaded by an enterprising newspaper to don the prophet's mantle, predicted "hard times ahead" for the man with the dinner-pail as an outcome of recent "unwarranted attacks" upon corporate interests. At the time Mr. Rockefeller's voice was practically drowned by an optimistic chorus of less eminent but at the same time less disgruntled prognosticators. Since then has occurred a two-billion-dollar slump in Wall Street, followed by a period of suspense while a phenomenally unseasonable spring threatened the country with a shortage of crops. Now that the year has half-way run its course business men are taking stock of conditions and are asking whether the immediate future holds for the country at large industrial depression or increasing prosperity. Those of optimistic bent point out that, while the belated spring contracted trade, the actual result was nothing more serious than extension of credit obtained against unsold goods; that the high price of money has been wholesome inasmuch as it put a check upon highly speculative enterprise; and that Wall Street, after all, is no longer the business barometer of the country. Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central Railroad, who has a reputation as a crop expert, returns to New York from a tour of the grain States with the statement that if the real summer the country is now getting keeps up until the middle of July, no one need worry about corn and wheat and the smaller cereals. Other authorities admit a great improvement in the crop prospects, and, as *Dun's Review* puts it, "confidence grows with the crops." "I see no signs of a general reaction in business," asserts Mr. William Rockefeller when questioned by a New York *Times* reporter; and the New York *Tribune* affirms that "so far as production, distribution, and consumption go, we are still in a period of marked and strongly persistent prosperity." *The Tribune* goes on to say:

ELBERT HENRY GARY, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who diagnoses financial conditions as "perfectly sound."

MELVILLE EZRA INGALLS, Chairman of the "Big Four" railroad system. He sees no reason for a panic., but thinks that "the railroads have got to obey the law."

FRANK ARTHUR VANDERLIP, A former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who predicts prosperity if legislators can be induced to refrain from "socialistic legislation."

THREE PROPHETS OF PROSPERITY.

"Our imports have been increasing enormously—even faster than our exports—and the fiscal year 1906-07 will soon end with much the largest totals ever reached both in imports and exports, and with a foreign trade in and out of more than $3,300,000,000.

"The conclusion is unavoidable that such records in foreign trade could have been made only when conditions at home were sound and business confidence was firm and wide-spread. As *The Tribune's* local article plainly indicated, domestic trade and commerce have not been handicapped by Wall-Street disturbances. It demonstrated that 'contrary to what appears almost general

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belief, the inactivity of the stock-market has not had any great effect on the mercantile industries. Merchants who do not include optimism and pessimism in their stock of trade have not only not been affected by the stagnant condition of Wall Street, but apparently are little interested in it.' This testimony is direct confirmation of the conclusion to be drawn from the mounting receipts at our custom-houses, and it is not to be lightly blown away by talk about depression in the security-market or the dangers of radical antirailroad legislation."

By courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

DR. LUIS MARIA DRAGO,

Author of a doctrine which would restrict the forcible collection of international debts.

To the same effect is the testimony of Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation's directorate, who sees "more prosperity ahead" and diagnoses the financial condition of the country as "perfectly sound." So also speaks Melville E. Ingalls, former president of the "Big Four" Railroad, who is quoted in the New York *Commercial* as saying:

"There is no good reason for a financial or business panic. Roosevelt talks both ways on the railroad proposition. Evidently when he thought of Harriman he let a little vitriol flow out of his pen, and when he forgot him his disposition toward the railroads grew real sweet. So you see you can take that speech both ways if you are a railroad man; but one thing is evident, and that is that the railroads have got to obey the law. And this will be good for them."

But perhaps the most remarkable declaration of faith in our conditions comes from a foreign critic, the London *Statist*, which devotes nearly one hundred pages to an elaborate discussion of American railways. It is around the railways that every discussion of American prosperity revolves, and it is from railway sources that recent prophecies of disaster have issued. Thus we have been assured that between President Roosevelt's railway policy and the enforcement of two-cent-fare laws by many of the States, the credit of the railroads is destroyed and the welfare of the whole country menaced. Having lost the confidence of the private investor, says Mr. James J. Hill, the railroads ultimately will have to appeal to the Government for credit. *The Statist*, however, sees an opportunity for foreign capital. Up to the currency crisis of 1893, that paper reminds us, 40 per cent. of the capital needed by railroads in the United States came from across the sea; and it is suggested that they turn again to the same source of supply. To quote:

"We are convinced that American railway companies are in a very healthy and strong condition, and that capital supplied to them would be fully secured, and that neither the Federal Government nor the State authorities would consciously pass any act that would endanger the capital invested in American railways, but the question is, will European investors take this view? On the whole, we think they will. They are, of course, aware that the action both of the Federal Government and of the State authorities in adopting measures designed to afford greater governmental control of the railway industry has been much discust, but President Roosevelt's recent speech at Jamestown and the action of Governor Hughes in vetoing the proposal for a maximum of two cents per mile passenger fare, which indicate that the authorities will not permit injury to the railway industry, have been reassuring, and we have no doubt that European capital will be again attracted to the United States, first, because of the excellence of the security offered; secondly, because of the remunerative rates of interest to be obtained, and, thirdly, because of the friendship which Europe as a whole entertains for the great American Republic.

"Thus European investors may once more supplement America's own supplies of capital, and the trade of the country may consequently again show the usual rate of expansion in the next decade."

Of the various analyses of the situation that have been made at home that of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip has attracted most attention. Mr. Vanderlip was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and is now vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. In his speech before the Virginia Bankers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition he passes from a masterly and lucid review of railroad conditions to glance at the outlook for the future. Whether we are to have prosperity, or serious industrial depression, he says, "lies wholly in the public mind and temper." Thus:

"There is no inherent reason in the conditions of agriculture, trade, industry, and finance in the United States that would make necessary a period of further disturbance and depression. There are a thousand influences that should lead toward continued prosperity and renewed accomplishments throughout the fields of industry and commerce. The business of the country will turn into one of these roads, solely as the result of whether or not the public and the public's legislative representatives, are wise and patient or are hasty and inconsiderate. If the intricate problem of railway regulation is worked out in a spirit of fairness and intelligence, if the vastness of the problem is recognized, if the involved relationships encountered are taken into account and the far-reaching effects of paternal regulations when applied to so great and complicated a network are reckoned with, and if an intelligent understanding of the complications will lead to a patient attitude toward results, then I believe we will resume the road toward further prosperity. The moment that investors have become convinced that the problem is to have fair and patient consideration in its solution, we will start on that road again with full-measured pace.

"But if we are to have legislation based upon political advantage, if we are to adopt socialistic theories which will amount to the confiscation of property rights, if we are to have reprisal for past wrongs no matter how real, if action is the one thing wanted first, and the consideration of the intelligence and fairness of such action is to come afterward, then I believe it is possible that the whole business structure may be facing a danger, the proportion of which will be measured by the same vast figures as have been the totals that have marked the extent of our prosperity."

PROTEST BY THE DUTCH SOCIALISTS.

This wagon, with big placards denouncing the Peace Conference as a sham, was paraded under the noses of the delegates on the streets of The Hague.

For Mr. Vanderlip's reassurance the New York *Herald* quotes from President Roosevelt's Commemoration-Day speech in which he declared that "the rights of innocent investors should not be

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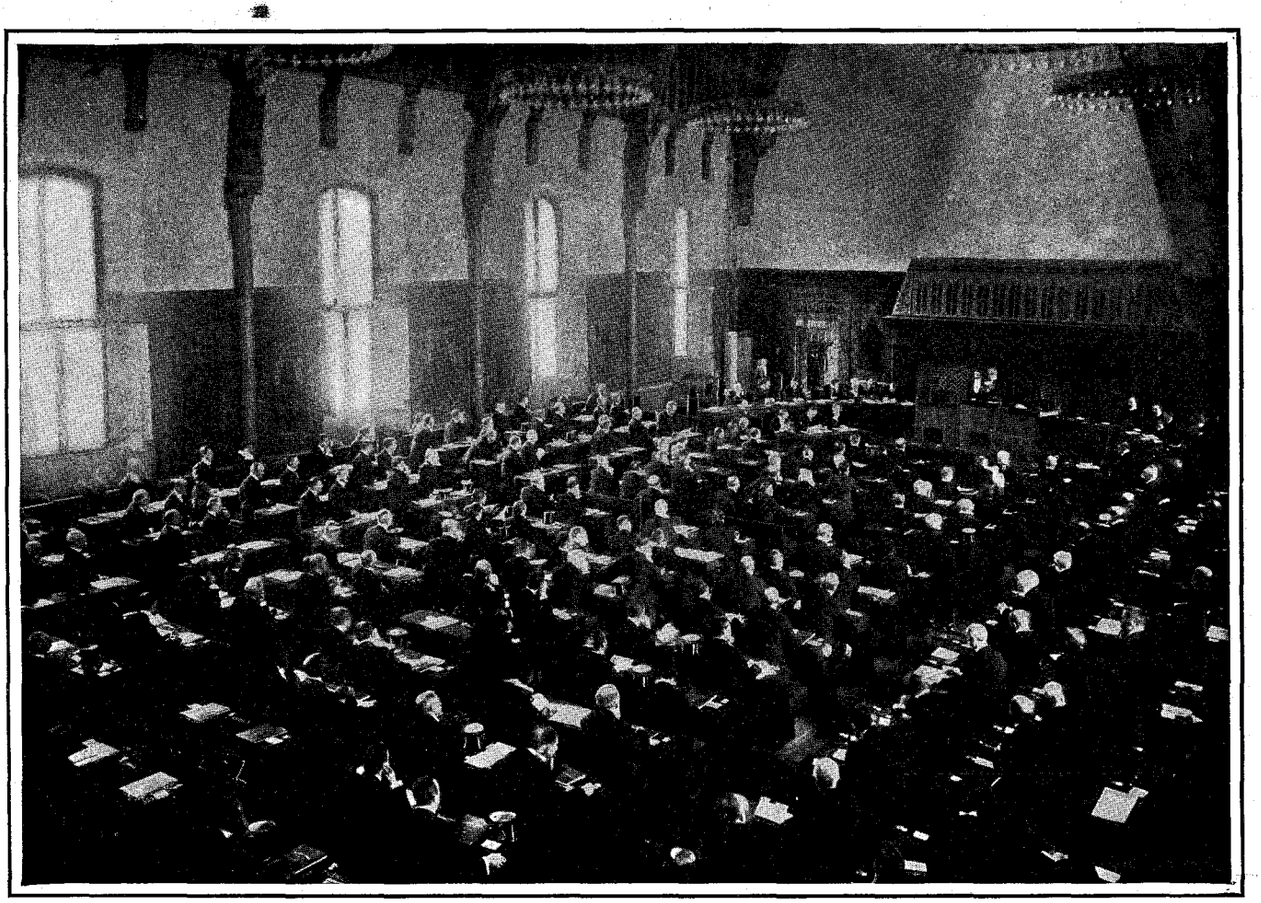

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

jeopardized by legislation or executive action," and, further, that "this nation would no more injure securities which have become a part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the national debt." And *The Wall Street Journal* adds: "As to the state of the public mind it should be remembered that the vast body of American people are in one form or another investors, enjoying property rights, and that they will not be apt, in any overwhelming numbers, to join in any crusade or any agitation leading to confiscation."

DRAGO AND HIS DOCTRINE

THE news that the "Drago doctrine" is receiving serious consideration at The Hague has aroused interest in the man from Argentina who brings forward this corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The failure of the Monroe Doctrine to say anything about the collection of South-American debts leaves a loophole open for the use of force every time a European creditor grows impatient, and the use of force implies the right to seize territory, so that this omission puts the Monroe Doctrine in danger whenever a war-ship approaches South America with a bill to collect. Dr. Drago aims by his doctrine to supply this omission, and his idea was inspired, we are told in the New York *Tribune*, by the demonstration made against Venezuela in 1902 by Great Britain, Italy, and Germany. Dr. Drago wrote at that time the following proposition:

"The only principle which the Argentine Republic maintains, and which it would with great satisfaction see adopted in view of the events in Venezuela, is the principle that there can be no more territorial expansion in America on the part of Europe, nor any oppression of the peoples of this continent because an unfortunate financial situation may compel some one of them to postpone the fulfilment of its promises. In a word, the principle which she would like to see recognized is that the public debt can not occasion armed intervention nor even the actual occupation of the territory of American nations by a European power.

"Practically all of the Central-American republics are debtor nations, and leniency is needed with these smaller countries, as their resources are limited. This is known by the creditors in foreign countries when they permit these nations to run into debt to them; therefore if creditors would recover let them bring the erring nation itself to trial before the supreme court."

The writer in *The Tribune* goes on to tell as follows the circumstances of Dr. Drago's formulation of his dogma:

"It was the advocacy of this doctrine that first gained Dr. Drago international fame, tho the principles of the important measure were included in a dispatch to the Argentine Minister in Washington. At that time he was Minister of Foreign Affairs in General Roca's Cabinet, and on his completion of the dispatch he handed it to the general for his opinion of it. The document was written not because Argentina was directly interested, but because Dr. Drago thought it the duty of his nation to state its position on a matter so important to the interests of other republics in America. General Roca read the dispatch with little show of interest, and handed it back to its originator with the reply that it was 'quixotic.' Instantly Dr. Drago put up a passionate plea for his measure, and he endeavored with all his might to convince the President that his view was the best for all concerned. His plea was in vain, and, finding the General obdurate, he ceased arguing and immediately handed in his resignation, on the ground that he could not remain in office under one who was so out of sympathy with one of the greatest needs of the time. By this move he risked all career as a statesman, tho it was not the first time that he had resigned from an important post rather than sacrifice fixt principles.

"In this case, however, General Roca knew his man, and, declining to accept the resignation, he agreed to submit the doctrine to General Mitre, one of the foremost men in Argentina at that time, the agreement being that if he approved of the letter the objections of the General would be withdrawn. General Mitre read the note with care, and then, slowly and with increased interest,

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he read it again. On completing the second perusal General Mitre quickly arose, and, taking both of Dr. Drago's hands in his own, congratulated him warmly, saying that it was one of the most able state papers that had been issued from the Foreign Office within his recollection. More than that, he advised that it be sent immediately.

"In the hour following it was forwarded to Washington, there officially handed to Secretary Hay by the Argentine Minister, and in a short time it was acknowledged by the State Department and commented on. Its contents appeared in the newspapers from one end of the country to the other, then beyond the water, until at last it was one of the most widely discus topics in the world. All this happened five years ago, when Dr. Drago was forty-four years old, but it gave him a place among the statesmen of his time, and the public of his own and other countries have since kept him where he could be seen."

Dr. Drago has modified his doctrine, according to a dispatch from The Hague, to provide that debtor and creditor shall argue their claims up through the courts of the debtor country to the Hague Court, whose decision, if unfulfilled by the debtor state, may allow of intervention by force.

The New York *Sun* discusses the probability of favorable action on the Drago proposition thus:

"According to a telegram from The Hague dated June 23 Gen. Horace Porter on that day informed his colleagues of the American delegation to the Peace Conference that he had discust with leading European plenipotentiaries the expediency of incorporating in international law the Drago Doctrine, which forbids the forcible collection of contractual debts, and had got the impression that neither Great Britain, France, Germany, nor Russia would oppose the proposal.

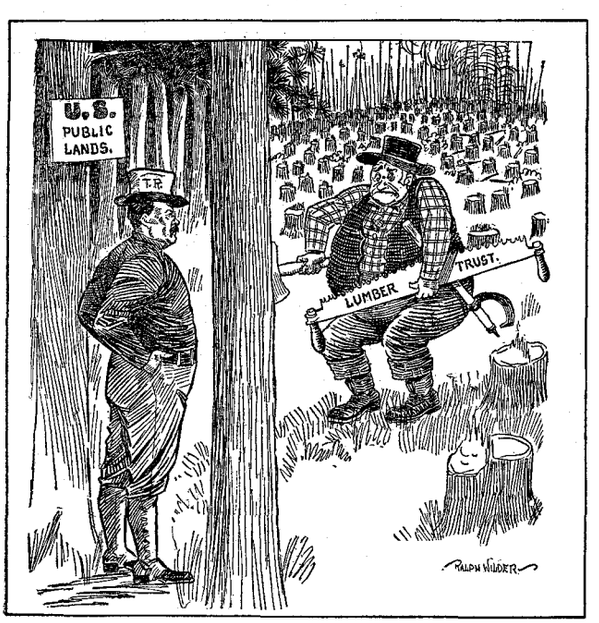
"Hitherto it has been taken for granted that Great Britain, which is occupying Egypt on the plea of insuring the fulfilment of pecuniary obligations arising out of contracts between the Government of a former Khedive and British subjects, would feel herself estopped from assenting to the doctrine named. Then again in 1902 Great Britain, Germany, and Italy ignored the doctrine when they bombarded Venezuelan seaports and extorted an assignment of a third of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello for the liquidation of contract debts due to British, German, and Italian subjects. The permanent Hague tribunal also virtually denied the doctrine any status in the forum of equity when it declared the three Powers mentioned entitled to figure as preferred creditors of Venezuela by virtue of their resort to force. If the impression, however, derived by General Porter shall prove, as we hope it will, well-founded, the three Powers, while of course retaining the advantages obtained by employing coercion in the past, are willing to renounce recourse to forcible collection in the future.

"Their motives are not hard to discern. For industrial and commercial reasons each of the three Powers named desires the good-will of the Latin-American Commonwealths, and no surer means of getting it could be devised than acquiescence in the Drago Doctrine. We need not point out that support of the doctrine by Great Britain, Germany, and Italy would put an end to the opposition evinced by Mexico, Brazil, and Chile, which was based on the apprehension that their advocacy of the doctrine might impair their borrowing power on the stock exhanges of Europe."

QUESTIONING THE PRESIDENT'S FOREST POLICY

"GREAT Public Lands Convention Adjourns After Temperate Indorsement of Roosevelt's Plans" proclaims a headline in the Denver *Republican*, while *The News* of the same city and the same date summarizes the proceedings of the same Convention under the legend "Stamp of Disapproval for Roosevelt Land Policy." That the facts would admit of more than one coloring is a matter of surprize to many papers, since it was understood that the Convention was arranged by the interests most hostile to the President's policy—that it was, in fact, the first move in an organized campaign of which the decisive battle will take place after Congress reassembles. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks, "the Administration, anticipating assault, sent several of its members to the seat of war"—among them Secretary Garfield, of the Interior, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, and Chief Forester Pinchot. These men explained the President's public-lands policy, to which certain modifications were urged by the vote of the Convention; but, as the St. Louis paper remarks, "the ghost-dance of the timber and coal pirates did not take place." To make the situation clear, however, we must glance back a few months.

Before adjournment the last Congress tacked to an important bill an amendment—proposed by Senator Fulton, of Oregon—forbidding the President to make further forest reserves without the consent of that body. The President delayed the signing of the bill just long enough to withdraw from entry some 17,000,000 acres of public lands, creating by this means thirty-two additional



"WHOA!"
—Ralph Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THE BIG STICK
THE LAND CONVENTION
IF YOU WANT ANYTHING YOU SHAN'T HAVE IT (SIGNED) T.R.
WE WANT WHAT WE WANT WHEN WE WANT IT
PROTEST AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S LAND POLICY

THE BIG STICK ATTENDS THE LAND CONVENTION.
—Johnson in the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

TWO VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

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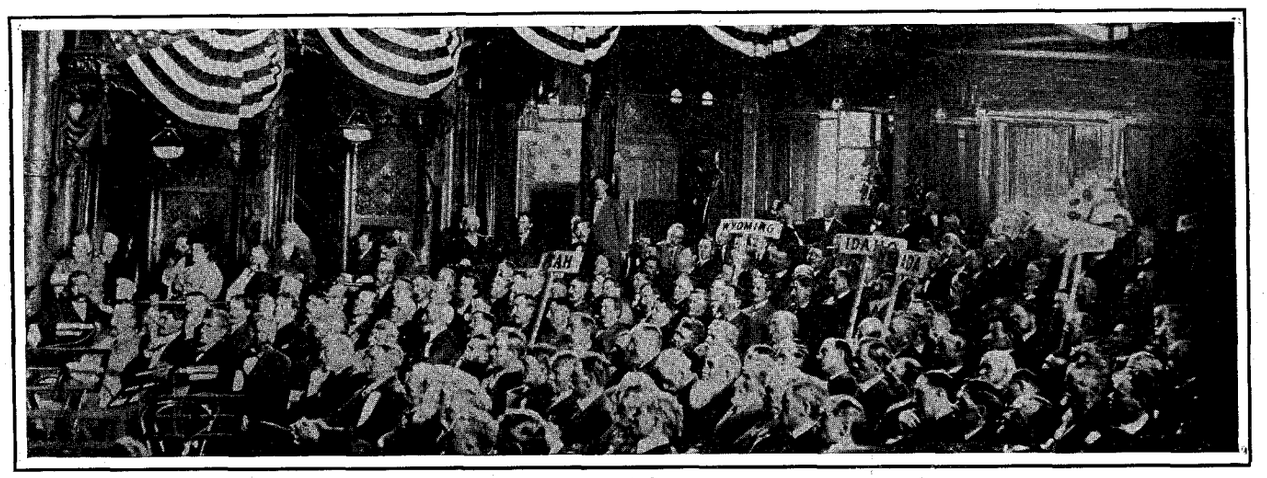


THE PUBLIC LANDS CONVENTION IN SESSION IN DENVER.

forest reserves in various Western States. This "drastic but necessary" action was greeted with amused approval by the country at large, but with bitter indignation by powerful interests in the West. Hence it was that the press expected the recent Convention at Denver to furnish some sensational attacks upon the President's policy. "If the people of the States concerned had been less intelligent," suggests the Chicago *Tribune*, "the resolutions of the Denver Convention would have been more violent." Says this Chicago paper:

"The men who got up the Convention would have liked to put more vigor into the resolutions, but they came to the reluctant conclusion that the majority of the citizens of the States represented were opposed to such a course.

"It is the natural desire of the trans-Missouri States that the government lands shall pass with the least delay into the hands of private owners who will settle on and improve them. That means growth in population and in taxable wealth. The thought that the National Government may remain indefinitely the owner of vast tracts of land over which the States within whose bounds they lie can not have jurisdiction is not an attractive one to those States.

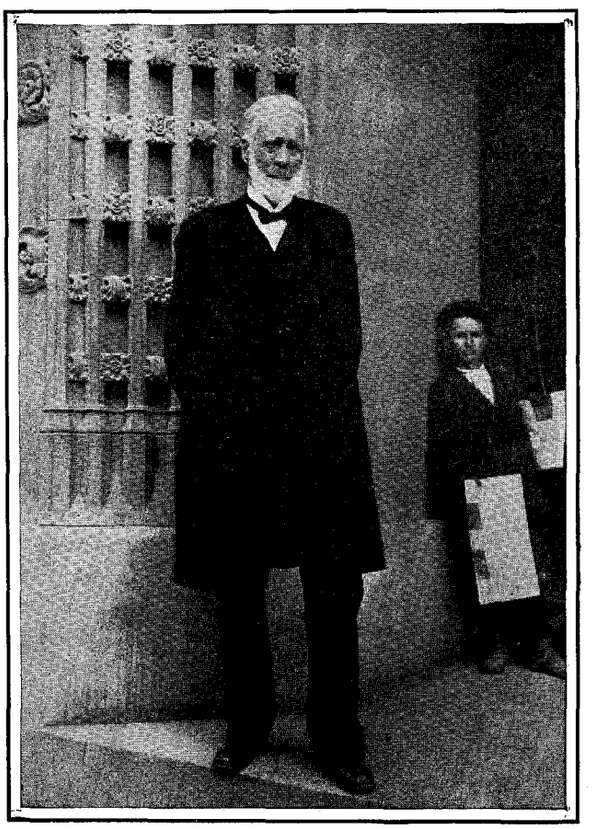
"All the way from Nebraska to Oregon there are men who have been engaged in plundering the public domain. Many of them have been caught at it and have been made to disgorge. They are in a fine fury, and so are others who had intended to seize mineral, timber, or grazing-lands, and find in the policy of the Administration a serious obstacle. All these men have been raising the cry that that policy was detrimental to the development of the Western States and deprived their citizens of a number of natural rights.

"The people have been smart enough to see through these professions of devotion to their interests. They would like to see the government lands reduced to private ownership, but do not wish them to pass in great blocks into the hands of corporations. They are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the forest-reservation plan, and the permanent injury which would ensue if the timber thieves were to be allowed to monopolize the forests."

Not in all instances, however, is the press comment so optimistic. "The trouble with our Western friends," remarks the Indianapolis *News*, "is that they fail to realize that the public lands, no matter where situated, belong to all the people of the United States." The same paper calls attention to the fact that one delegate spoke of the forest reserve as "a burden and a blight." "The politician who attacks land-stealing in any Western State is pretty sure to lose votes," is the pessimistic dictum of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "The people of this section insist that as a rule the public lands should be held for eventual private ownership," says the Denver *Republican;* and *The News* of the same city asserts: "The West is opposed to government landlordism; on that there will be no compromise." To quote *The Times*, another Denver paper:

"No objection can be made to the utmost governmental caution in preventing frauds in the distribution of public lands. That there have been frauds, extensive and abominable, and frauds which militated against actual settlement, is well known; that frauds and governmental blunders have led to misappropriation and virtual theft of coal-lands is also well understood, but these evils do not warrant extralegal measures of a high-handed, radical, far-reaching sort such as have been introduced recently by executive order.

"The fact mentioned by Senator Teller, that 300,000 American farmers had crossed the Canadian border to accept the generous



SENATOR TELLER,

Of Colorado, who was Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's Cabinet. He points to the emigration of American farmers to Canada as a proof that President Roosevelt's public-lands policy is not all that might be desired.

offers made them should be proof in itself that America is not offering terms such as should be given to settlers. SO LONG AS THERE IS AN ACRE OF GOVERNMENT LAND CAPABLE OF BEING MADE INTO GOOD FARMS FOR HOMESEEKERS NOT ONE SON OF

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THE NATION SHOULD BE OBLIGED TO BRAVE THE BITTER BLASTS OF NORTHERN CANADA FOR LAND AND A HOME."

According to the editor of the Rico (Colo.) *News*, "the entire West is justly indignant at President Roosevelt's forest-reserve policy," which "establishes a system as obnoxious and oppressive as English landlordism in Ireland." On the other hand, the New York *Sun* declares that the President's effort to save the public lands from spoliation "surpasses in importance every other enterprise that has engaged his attention." "What the West wants is development and—hang the Homestead Law!" exclaims *The Tribune*.

Some idea of the importance of the question in but one of its aspects may be formed from the latest report of the National Forest Inspector. According to this report we are now consuming annually between three and four times as much wood as all our forests can produce by new growth in the same period. The value of the annual output of our forests is more than a billion dollars. *The Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, Ky., points out how the absence of forest reserves in one State may cause loss and disaster in neighboring States. Thus:

"The forests, as a source of supply to streams, are not only a part of our system of internal waterways, but also an important factor in agriculture in States adjacent to and even distant from timbered States. They should, therefore, be considered, for purposes of legislation, as belonging to the United States, and not to the States in which forests occur. In many instances the destruction of the forests in one State works a greater hardship upon an adjacent State than upon the one in which the vandalism is permitted. The injured State has no means of protection or redress."

HUGHES AND THE PRESIDENCY

ACCORDING to Henry Watterson, a leader in Democratic counsels, "Governor Hughes is the most available man that the Republicans can nominate, and the trend is all toward him"—an assertion which leads the New York *World* (Dem.) to protest that New York can not spare her Governor, who is more needed at Albany than at Washington. Mr. Frank H. Simonds, however, writing in *The Independent*, explains that a Governor of New York State who "makes good" is always entitled to his day in the court of Presidential "booms." Not only has Governor Hughes "made good," he has made "performance outrun promise, and achievement surpass prophecy." He has shown "courage, insight, executive ability, and cool judgment," enumerates Mr. Simonds, who adds that these are "only the framework of national possibilities" since, alone, "they would not carry a national boom beyond the Alleghenies nor south of the Delaware." Where, then, shall one find the other phase? he asks, and claims to find the answer in a news item announcing that the Wisconsin legislature, after listening to the reading of Governor Hughes's veto message destroying the two-cent-fare bill, adopted its policy and defeated a similar measure. "Into this message," asserts Mr. Simonds, "is written the national side of Governor Hughes, and its significance has already traveled out to the nation." Analyzing the man, Mr. Simonds describes him as "an economic conservative and a moral radical, the composite product of the training of a Wall-street law-office and a Baptist parsonage." We read further:

"It is this peculiar combination of moral radicalism and economic conservatism that must constitute Governor Hughes's real claim to national consideration. It makes him the natural candidate of that party which shall seek to foster reaction from the hysteria of the present phase of public life, and to escape from the consequences of the present tendency toward unreasoning war upon the existing economic system as a totality. As the candidate of such a party, moreover, Governor Hughes will, by his past record of achievement, escape any charge of seeking to protect excesses and shrinking from curbing abuses of existing systems. He will never be open to the suspicion of being 'safe and sane' in the sense this phrase was used three years ago. Then it meant safely deaf and sanely blind to corporate evils, which cried out for remedy. With such theories Governor Hughes can have no sympathy. On the bench he would be a 'hanging judge,' in the civil courts his application of the law would be drastic and remorseless. But in judicial or other official capacity Governor Hughes's activity would end within the law and his actions never become extralegal . . . . . .

"It should be added that no circumstance will ever make Governor Hughes an active candidate for Presidential honors. The efforts of designing politicians and enthusiastic friends will not avail to stir him. In their machinations and their scheming he will have no part. The only bid he will make for national preferment is comprehended in a ceaseless, tireless, endless activity in his present office. Nor will any campaign develop in him those qualities which beget affection and arouse familiarity. He has been called a 'logic machine' and 'a reform lawn-mower' by those who have sought to express the immense impersonality of the man. Enthusiasm and passion are equally remote from his mind and his method; reason and logic are his substitutes. To replace personality by principle is his whole theory of public service and the ideal of his public career. Yet these qualities are only manifestations of the same spirit, which must comprehend his claim to national honors. They only emphasize the conservative that underlies all else in his nature.

"Recent history has created by cartoons two exaggerated, yet accepted, factors in American economic and political life—'The Trusts' and 'The Common People.' It is as the compromise candidate of both, subservient to neither and cognizant of the rights and the wrongs of each, that Charles E. Hughes, at close hand, seems most likely to achieve national importance."

Mr. Simonds reaches these conclusions after reviewing Mr. Hughes's achievement as Governor. In the course of this review he writes:

"In six months this quiet corporation attorney, lacking in political training, destitute of even rudimentary partizan experience, has subjugated a State machine, overthrown a legislative cabal, and secured for the people of New York the passage of more important and more progressive legislation than the legislative mills of Albany have ground out in a decade."

Apart from the passage of the Public-Utilities Bill, says the New York *Commercial* (Fin.), with less evidence of enthusiasm, no legislation of great and towering importance is to be credited to the New York legislature of 1907. But as *The Globe* (Rep.) remarks, "the Governor's just claim to fame is not so much what he has specifically done as the way he has done it." This paper goes on to say:

"In order to appreciate the novelty of the thing, consider what Governor Hughes is not. He is not an orator with ability to command attention and admiration by electrical utterance. Whether on the stump last fall or on the platform since, his discourse has seldom if ever brought men shouting to their feet. He is not showy, spectacular, or dramatic, with capacity to appear as the embodiment of an issue or cause. Whatever may be true in his private relations, as a public man he is not a friend-maker—is not of the kind getting things done because of a feeling of personal loyalty on the part of followers. He is not an organizer, with skill to play on the selfishness and the ambition of men. He is not a manipulator of groups, playing off one against another, and so combining them as to create a majority for a composite policy. He is not a dispenser of rewards or of punishment—his supporters not being encouraged by the hope of the one and his opponents discouraged by the fear of the other. He is not a trader in legislation, buying from a reluctant legislature what he wants by consenting to what he does not want.

"Governor Hughes thus notably lacks the qualities we have been taught to believe are necessary to either the high or the low politician. Pragmatic to coldness, unemotional, and no giver of the glad hand, he has been a man of mystery to the old hands at Albany, accustomed to régimes under which one man did a certain thing because he liked the other fellow, or because the other fellow would do a certain thing for him. The language and ideas of the whiskered man at the desk in the big room where there was

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no privacy, and where a whispered remark would be answered with a full orotund, passed comprehension. The callers first fell into a chill, predicting that such a Governor, who allowed so little for human elements, could never get on. Then, when he did get on, they fell into a daze, and after making a stand on the Kelsey case fell into pulpy torpidity."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Bryan criticizes Governor Hughes for the very thing which, according to Mr. Simonds, makes him a national figure—namely, the veto of a two-cent-fare bill. In a letter to the National Travelers' Protection Association Mr. Bryan attributes this veto—which was hailed by the press as peculiarly courageous—to a lack of courage. "If the people are to rely upon regulation," he remarks, "they will have to put more courageous representatives in office than Governor Hughes."

THE RIDDLE OF ORCHARD'S SINCERITY

NOTHING in the extraordinary trial of William D. Haywood at Boisé for complicity in the Steunenb rg murder has imprest the editorial writers of the country more forcibly than the contrast between the monstrous crimes of Harry Orchard and his honest manner of confessing them. He seems to be a living illustration of Stevenson's story of *Jekyll* and *Hyde*, remarks the editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, and "even this man of diabolical assassinations, this paid murderer, this vile creature who has violated every obligation of life and every law of the land and of God, appears to have within him a second nature, one capable of fine resolve and almost sublime devotion to the truth." To the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, too, it seems as if there are two men, and "the Orchard in the witness-chair is out of sympathy with the Orchard whose story he has been relating to the common horror of everybody." "It is as if it were his settled opinion that the old Orchard is getting exactly what he deserved."

Eighteen murders stand to the account of this man by his own confession; yet by this confession, he believes, and by the grace of God, they are erased from his spiritual reckoning, and it is this belief that has carried him to and through the ordeal. His change of heart was not mentioned in his direct testimony and was only brought out by the cross-questioning of the defense, so that the only redeeming trait in his character was brought out by the lawyer who was trying to impugn it. This lawyer, Mr. Richardson, led up to Orchard's original confession to McParland, after which the following colloquy ensued:

"And McParland told you about King David, who was a murderer, had repented and become a man after God's own heart?"
"He told me about King David, yes."
"And about what a bad man St. Paul was?"
"We talked about St. Paul, yes, sir."
"And about David killing Uriah and stealing his wife?"
"He told me David had been a murderer and had got forgiveness."

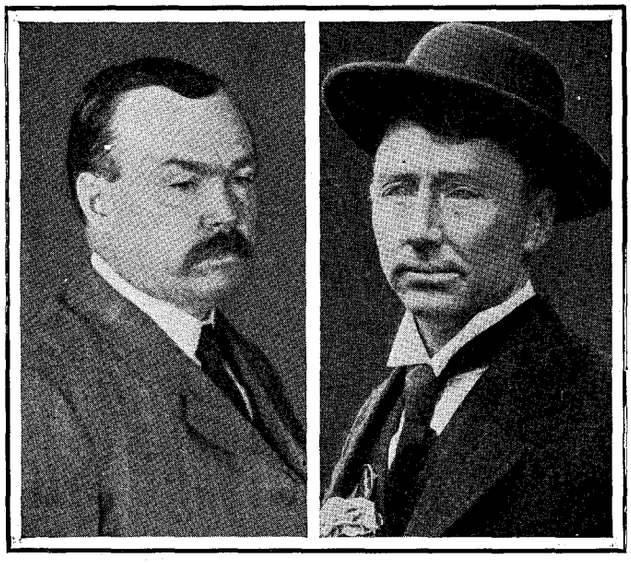
At this point Orchard's eyes, which had been dry and clear throughout his long confession of crimes that had caused untold grief to others, became suffused with tears, and he nearly broke down, but soon regained his composure. A little later he declared, in reply to questions, that his talks with McParland may have induced him to tell his story earlier than he otherwise would have done, but he had made up his mind to do it.

"I didn't want to live any longer in that way, and I was tempted to put myself out of the way."
"But you changed your mind after talking with McParland, and wanted to save yourself by putting the crime on somebody else?"
"No, sir. I had no thought of getting out of it by laying it on anybody else. I began to think about my past life and the unnatural monster I had been, and I did not care much what happened to me. I was afraid to die, too, for I came to believe the grave did not end it all. It was after I received a Bible from a missionary society in Chicago that I came to the conclusion that I would be forgiven if I truly repented and made a clean breast of it all. And I have never been in doubt from that moment."

We have a new Harry Orchard here, exclaims the New York *Times*, and "the old Harry Orchard is as far beyond reach as if he were dead." How, then, about punishment? Says *The Times*:

"Imprisonment is not necessary for his reformation, since he is already reformed. There remain the punitive idea, which has been practically abandoned by civilized criminologists, and the exemplary idea, concerning which they have grave doubts, the one being condemned by reason and the other by experience. . . .

"Pitiless 'nature' removes offenders against her laws, regardless of their motives or their repentances, but humanity can hardly act that way. It is to be assumed that the law's way out of the difficulty will be by giving Orchard his life for his testimony, and then depriving him of liberty till death releases him, but the expedient is clumsy and otherwise unsatisfactory, for it ignores as many facts as it takes into account, and brings the good results neither of cold justice nor of reasoned mercy."



HARRY ORCHARD. STEVE ADAMS.

Harry Orchard, in a confession which has held the attention of the whole country, acknowledges the commission of eighteen murders at the bidding of the Western Federation of Miners. Steve Adams has confessed to being his accomplice in some of these crimes, but has since either repudiated or modified his confession, and now awaits trial.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in an editorial bearing unmistakable evidences of Dr. St. Clair McKelway's style, says of Orchard:

"Startling as the declaration may be, or is, this man Orchard says he has become a Christian. The probability is that he has. He did not volunteer that statement. Manifestly, he did not intend to make it—to men. It was wrung out of him by the cross-examiner. That cross-examiner made the mistake of assuming that Orchard was lying, and the further mistake of assuming that he could break Orchard down. Orchard was not lying and could not be broken down. He was telling the truth without malice, without excitement, without excuse, and without ornamentation or qualification, because he was convinced that he would go to hell forever if he did otherwise, and that he would escape from going to hell, and gain entrance into the world of forgiven spirits, if he told the truth to the full.

"We are not saying whether Orchard's view is correct or incorrect. We are but stating his view, for he shows the effect of it on him, and because it explains, as nothing else can explain, his course on the stand, his conduct in the prison, and his whole present outlook on this life and on what he believes to be the life beyond this. The penitent thief on the cross was possibly the Harry Orchard of his day. But the Master, crucified beside him, promised to him entrance into Paradise, because of his penitence, no matter how belated. . . . . .

"It is incumbent on fair men to think justly both of Orchard and of those whom Orchard arraigns. Only by fairness can either be

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accounted for, and only by accounting for them can the world, of which both are a part, be set forward on the course of right."

These opinions are from editors who have never seen Orchard, and who base their opinions on the reports of correspondents. Mr. George Kibbe Turner, who spent two weeks with Orchard getting material for *McClure's Magazine*, says:

"On his arrest for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, Orchard believed that, if he would keep silence, he could never be convicted. This belief was undoubtedly justified. But his career had come to a culmination. The question raised itself, if the whole game were worth while—if he cared to continue this existence of the damned? Under the suggestion of the master detective, McParland, he eased his tortured mind by confession, fell over from sheer weakness, and staggered back to his cell for his first sleep in over a week. Under the sympathy of Dean Hinks, of Boisé—a man's man, and one of the noblest and most devoted Christian characters alive—he returned to the simple faith of his childhood. In eighteen months the deep marks cut in his face by the last decade of his life have gone like an evil mask.

"It is difficult to believe in a transformation of this kind. The men who saw Orchard most—professional handlers of criminals—declined at first to do so. Gradually they have become convinced. And every one who has seen him closely is now absolutely convinced of his sincerity.

"I have been for two weeks in constant personal communication with Orchard. He has impress me, as he has practically every one who has observed him, with three things—his absolute and level sanity, his extraordinary and detailed candor, and his utter vacancy of fear."

The Detroit *News* and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, however, have no faith in Orchard's professions. "The ghastly crimes confest by Harry Orchard are in excess of one's capacity to believe," says the Detroit paper, and "he confesses to more than one man's capacity." The Memphis daily thinks "there is no evidence to show that he is conscience-stricken and is tired of his life of crime," for "he never wearied of it until he was caught."

EXPRESS COMPANY "MELONS"

AS John Wanamaker once said, there are a hundred reasons for the parcels post, and six reasons against it—the Adams, American, Pacific, Wells-Fargo, United States, and Southern express companies. The attention of the press is again called to the situation by the recent bonus of $24,000,000 given by the management of the Adams Express Company to its stockholders. This bonus amounts to twice the nominal capital of the company, or a dividend of 200 per cent. in addition to the regular 8 per cent. that the stock has been paying its holders. Some papers assert that this bonus is prompted by the fact that recent legislation places the express companies for the first time under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which body they will hereafter be obliged to render full reports of their operations and finances. It is to be remembered, however, that the Adams company declared a similar bonus of 100 per cent. in 1898. "In other words," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "the profits of this enterprise in twenty years appear to have been an average of between 20 and 25 per cent. if we suppose $100 per share to have been paid on its capital stock." How are these tremendous profits earned by express companies which carry only a part of the railroad's lighter freight when the stockholders of the railroads are averaging only 3 per cent. on their investment? is a question that interests the press. Says the Minneapolis *Journal* by way of answer:

"The stockholders of the railroads are robbed of the profits which would go to them if the railroads carried their own small freight as they carry their own large freight. The Adams Express Company has the monopoly of the business on the Pennsylvania and other big lines. The American runs the business on the Vanderbilt lines. The country is farmed out to express companies, and it is suspected that they have huge profit-paying contracts with the railroads because the big men in the railroads own the stock of the express companies. It is a graft similar to the sleeping-car graft, the terminal graft, and the private-car-line graft. In every case it is an abandonment by the railroad of its duty as a common carrier."

The Springfield *Republican* characterizes the express companies as "a parasite upon the railroad business" The Hartford *Courant* points to the success of the parcels post in England, and goes on to say:

"People are asking why the railroads should let other concerns do a business which, after paying them their charges, can show such astonishing profits as have been revealed by this dividend. It is recognized that the company has paid an average of 8 per cent. to shareholders for the past ten years and incidentally has in the same period divided among them $36,000,000 or 300 per cent., besides making an average of about 38 per cent. a year. The Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern each do their own express work and both make money from it."

The Milwaukee *Free Press*, while it has nothing to say about a parcels post, predicts a growing scarcity of express-company "melons." We read:

"Among other things, it has dawned on the average man (and even the average legislator) that the millionaire melon is a forced fruit involving a species of injustice in its growth. So it is a safe prediction that before another melon of this rare variety can be fostered to perfection by this particular concern, an investigation of the horticultural methods employed by the Adams and other express companies will have taken place, and a cold atmosphere of publicity unfavorable to the maturing of this luscious fruit in the climate of America will have permanently set in."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE LL.D. conferred upon Edward Bok presumably stands for "diluter of literature for ladies."—*New York Evening Mail.*

LALA LAJPAT RAI has been arrested for stirring up revolt in India. The "pat" explains his hatred of the British.—*Chicago Post.*

ACCORDING to a French financier the President has gone altogether too far in his opposition to the trusts. Maybe the Frenchman doesn't know just how far the trusts went first.—*Chicago News.*

AGNES REPPLIER wonders why men stick to the derby hat year after year, while every enterprising woman insists on a new style of hat with each season? Miss Repplier is not the first person who has named effect and cause in close juxtaposition and yet failed to see the connection.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A LITTLE NEIGHBORLY ADVICE—"Watch out there!"
(The Italian Senate has voted to make July 4, Garibaldi's birthday, a national holiday.)
—Ralph Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

FATE OF A BERLIN CAMARILLA

EMPEROR WILLIAM is once more being complimented on his sound common sense, courage, and energy, and is again being referred to as the Theodore Roosevelt of Europe, who can, when occasion demands, hit out as straight from the shoulder as the present occupant of the White House. The *Berliner Tageblatt* gives a graphic account of the manner in which he has wiped out of existence the notable "camarilla," who boasted that they "had forged a ring round the Emperor's person which no one could break through." This clique contained, among others, Prince Philip von Eulenburg and Count Kuno von Moltke, commander of the Berlin garrison. They dictated to the Kaiser many of his most significant political moves, and formed "a round table," says the *Tageblatt*, whose efforts were persistently directed to persuading his Majesty that he "was destined by divine right to rule absolutely and despotically, unchecked and uncontrolled by responsible ministers or elected representatives of the people."

COUNT KUNO VON MOLTKE,
One of the leaders of the "camarilla."

The sudden degradation and banishment from court of the members of this "camarilla," as Prince von Buelow styled them, is at present one of the sensations of the European press. We are told by the German and French newspapers that the eyes of Emperor William were opened by several articles which appeared in Maximilian Harden's brilliant weekly, the *Zukunft*. In these articles the "round table" are shown up as intriguers, men of immoral life, and devotees of freak religious cults. The satisfaction of all friends of Germany is thus exprest by the London *Times*:

"A general feeling of satisfaction prevails that the Emperor William has not shrunk from banishing from his presence the personages with whose names the grossest scandals have been associated, and the action of the Crown Prince in bringing the allegations to the notice of his imperial father is regarded as affording ground for special congratulation. This evidence of a common purpose and harmony of views on the part of the Emperor and his eldest son is further held to warrant the expectation that a process of political convalescence is in progress."

This satisfaction is mingled in some quarters, however, with a feeling of humiliation, and the *National Zeitung*, an important National Liberal journal of Berlin, remarks:

"We can not but bitterly deplore the fact that the *camarilla* owes its downfall, not to its pernicious political activity, but to the alleged moral depravity of certain of its members. For more than a dozen years the evil influence of a few powerful but irresponsible individuals has been in the ascendent, and successive chancellors have had to contend, with more or less success, against their intrigues, but the power of the *camarilla* has remained unbroken until the allegations of scandalous practises on the part of some of its members became notorious. This circumstance must be as humiliating to every true German as the victory over irresponsible influence is gratifying."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REPUBLIC FOR CHINA

ONE of the pet ideas of the Western, and particularly the Anglo-Saxon, world is that Eastern Asia is the prey of a lethargy, which is next door to oblivion, if not death, as far as concerns intellectual or political activity. Instead of this, however, it appears that almost the direct contrary is the case. The political air of China, for instance, is at this moment charged with electricity. The flash and fire of life are everywhere visible, while the social fabric is shaken with almost volcanic disturbance. China, according to Mr. Albert Maybon, is in a condition of upheaval. Writing in a prominent Parisian bi-monthly, *La Revue*, this author gives a very full account of the political partizans who are struggling for the mastery in the Flowery Kingdom. He tells us that there are three great political parties in China. There is a "reformist party, a revolutionary party, and a conservative party." The reformers and the revolutionists are, however, practically one. They are aiming at the development of China on Occidental lines, and they draw all their inspiration, we are told, from the United States of America. They have already instituted a considerable propagandist literature, and the French writer from whom we are quoting cites a volume entitled "The True Solution of the Chinese Question," written by Mr. Suen J-sien, an eminent publicist, who evidently has a most exalted idea of the future destiny of China. Mr. J-sien remarks that "China is the principal field of conflict between the Powers who are struggling for lordship in Asia. The Russo-Japanese war was merely the beginning of a series of coming struggles."

MAX HARDEN,
Who opened Emperor William's eyes by his brilliant articles in the *Zukunft*.

He announces the program of his party in the most bellicose terms and says:

"We, the real Chinese people, for the end of establishing our rights, and bringing about a settled peace in the Far East, and throughout the world, have resolved upon pacific measures, so far as they are practicable, but, if compelled to do so, we shall not shrink from revolutionary violence."

This burst of verbiage is redeemed from inanity by the following essentially practical and logical statement of a republican program:

"The only way in which the burning question of China can be settled is by the substitution of a new form of government for the existing ancient and effete system. Only thus can China escape from her present embarrassment and save other nations from the burden of maintaining her independence. Among our people there are to be found a number of able men of culture quite fit to undertake the responsibility of forming a new government. Every one must be aware that a carefully thought-out plan has long been prepared for the transformation of the old monarchy into a Chinese republic.

"The mass of the people are quite prepared to accept the new order of things. China is at present in such a state of excitement that only a spark is needed to kindle a political conflagration.

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The task before us is great, but not impossible. When once we have revolutionized China a new era for our beautiful country will dawn, and our brilliant hopes will, we feel sure, be shared by the whole human race. This is the work we have set before us, but in order to insure our success, to avoid useless sacrifices, to escape misunderstandings and prevent foreign interference, we appeal to every member of the civilized world, and especially to the United States of America, for sympathy, as well as for moral and material help."

Mr. Maybon says in comment upon this utterance:

"What will be the end of this agitation? We shall soon learn. China, we may be sure, under whatever party influence, is going to surprize Occidentals by the suddenness of its transformation."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN DREAD OF EDWARD VII.

THE Hanoverian monarchs of England have not always been considered to possess a superabundance of wit or brains, and one of them was credited by "Peter Pindar" with an inability to realize the method by which the apple got into the dumpling. But the present occupant of the British throne seems to be the bugaboo of certain Continental writers, and the cartoonists hold him up as the highwayman of world politics and the arch-trickster of modern diplomacy. In the current number of the Berlin *Gegenwart*, Rudolph Martin, a prominent official of the German Government, speaks in almost terror-stricken tones of King Edward's maneuvers. We read:

"King Edward appears to be a very clever diplomatist. Germany is gradually becoming surrounded by a syndicate of anti-German Powers, organized by the British monarch. Perhaps more surprizes are in store for the German Empire; but it is one thing to weave intrigues, and quite another thing to wage war. Germany's military power has never been more predominant in Europe than at the present time; nevertheless, in view of this gigantic coalition of anti-German Powers, it behooves Germans to make up their minds what they ought to do and what they ought to leave undone. Above everything, we must lend the anti-German coalition no money with which it might wage war against Germany. It would be high treason for German financiers to take part in another Russian loan, for nothing would be more welcome to King Edward, in the pursuance of his anti-German policy, than that Germans should lend Russia large sums of money for the reconstruction of her naval and military armaments, for the purpose of taking part in a war against Germany."

THE BAD BOY.

"Michel, Michel, round and plump,
Michel, you're a wretched chump.
Michel here, Michel there,
Nothing but a dancing bear.
All the others hem you round;
Not a friend is to be found."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

The writer still further enlarges on the cunning of the British monarch and his determination to crush Germany, as follows:

"The Spanish fleet will be reconstructed with English money, for the same purpose of taking part in a war against Germany. It was a severe blow to the anti-German coalition, to which Russia belongs, when in April, 1906, Germany refused to become a party to the loan of £100,000,000 to Russia. If we had lent £50,000,000 to Russia, that country, after receiving the money, would have utilized her newly found financial resources to carry on an anti-German policy. During the last six months strenuous efforts have been made in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg to arrange in Germany a loan for Russia, because the transference of £50,000,000 from Germany to Russia would strengthen the financial resources of the anti-German coalition, and, at the same time, weaken the financial resources of the German Empire to the same extent. This is the object of the astute policy pursued by King Edward and the British Government."

BRITISH DECADENCE

THE great strength of England has always lain in the class who are called commons or commoners. Goldsmith says that princes and peers are to be made by a breath, but a peasantry, a middle class, is the growth of ages, and when once decadent can never be replaced. A striking article in *The Westminster Review* (London) is founded upon the thesis that the great middle class of England are declining in everything that makes for high character, simplicity of motive, and exalted principle. Mr. W. R. Alexander, who writes the article cited, remarks:

"No one who diligently studies the signs of the times can fail to observe that the conditions of modern life in England are producing a change in the character of the people, a change which is especially noticeable among the middle classes in our large towns. Men are becoming more shrewd, more prudent, more business-like, and in a negative sense more correct, they are becoming less courageous, less impulsive, less emotional, and in a word less human. This is largely due to the increasing complexity of the mechanism of life. There is a mechanical spirit abroad, mechanical qualities of mind are being developed, the breath of a sirocco is withering up the ordinary human feelings. Routine and the dull details of business occupy the individual, and tend to encroach more and more on the margin of time and energy requisite to the development of the higher qualities of mind and heart."

Humanism, heroism, the ideal life, are things practically excluded from a business career. In the words of this writer:

"Owing to the strain of competition, the professional man must work longer hours than formerly, he must give more attention to his business, he must put more of his soul into it. He tends to be first a man of business, and, secondly, a human being, and his standard of conduct, his methods of thinking, are formed accordingly. The degree of initiative, of independence of judgment, of imagination which his work calls forth, must depend upon the character of the work, and upon the relative importance of the position which he occupies, but as a rule these are qualities which he does not tend to develop. If he is a subordinate, he must conform to the will of his superior, and must adapt himself to his ways of thinking; if he is not a subordinate, he has generally to acknowledge the public as his master, and must strive to please the public. He must repress originality and independence of judgment except within a limited sphere, and must also repress imagination and feeling."

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"WANTED" BY THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

The Douma Social Democrats who are charged with conspiracy against the Czar. The Douma's request for time to consider the demand for their expulsion was the immediate cause of its dissolution.

TREASON IN THE LATE DOUMA

THERE can be no doubt, from the reports which fill the European papers, that the Russian Social Democrats of the Extreme Left were firmly bent on bringing the reigning monarch to the guillotine, or blowing up the whole Russian bureaucracy with dynamite. The more the record of the closing debates in the Douma is studied the more plainly it appears, as Mr. Purishkevitch is reported in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) to have said, that "the Social Democrats have confest that the acts and plots they were accused of were considered by them to constitute nothing more or less than their plain duty. I consider, therefore, that the proper place for such delegates is not in the Douma, but in a prison-cell or even on the scaffold."

We read that this sentence upon the advocates of treason and regicide was received by a terrible uproar from the Extreme Left benches of the Russian parliament. There were at least sixteen members who were proved guilty of incendiary conspiracy, and the remaining thirty-nine deputies of the party were involved in suspicion as to their loyalty. It was to this section of the elected legislators of the country that Nicholas II. alluded in his ukase of dissolution.

In commenting on the language in which the ukase was couched and the uncompromising terms in which the Russian Government denounced the Extreme Leftists of the Douma, the London *Times* speaks as follows:

"It is a question whether the sweeping indictment which the imperial manifesto proceeds to bring against the whole Douma can be justified. The beginning of the session, in point of fact, was promising. The early discussions showed more political tact and self-control, and the ministerial program proved to be straightforward and far-reaching. But the menace of a dissolution was never completely laid at rest, and the plot against the Czar, with the unfortunate incident that followed it, has had a disastrous effect on the situation. It was as a result of the plot that Mr. Stolypine demanded from the Douma last week the suspension of virtually the whole of the Social Democratic party, together with the immediate arrest of sixteen members. The Douma declined to surrender to this demand at once, but, on the other hand, it did not play into the hands of its enemies by returning a flat negative. Practically it asked for time, by appointing a committee to investigate the case against the incriminated members. The Douma was undoubtedly in a position of great difficulty. We know too little of the arguments used on either side, or of the nature of the evidence against the deputies, to offer any opinion as to how far it was justified in refusing the Government that immediate support which must be looked for from every parliament in a case of grave conspiracy. It is, however, easy to see that the Government's demand may well have suggested itself to the Douma as an invasion of their rights which they were bound to examine, and, if necessary, to resist at all hazards."

DR. NICHOLAS—"Let me look at your tongue. Ah, I see you have been using it too much. I prescribe a long rest in the country."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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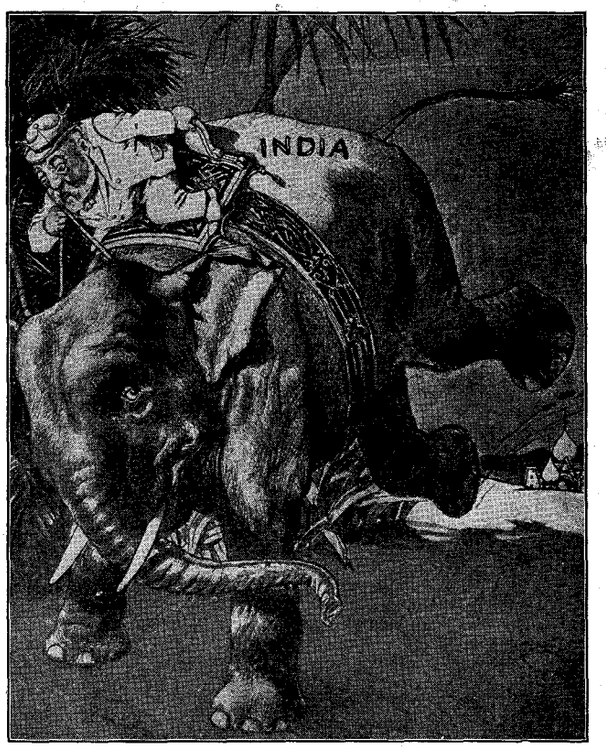
WHAT INDIA IS ASKING FOR

PEOPLE who know the simple-minded natives of India have often given amusing accounts of the futile efforts of well-meaning British administrators to train them in self-government. The town-meetings have usually ended with the natives in bewilderment and the administrator in despair. It is not strange, therefore, that the home Government does not see its way clear to



EDWARD'S UNRULY ELEPHANT.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

make India a self-governing colony like Canada or Australia. These same natives, however, can easily be stirred up to hostility against the British by nationalist orators, and it is thought desirable to allay this rising feeling. So Mr. John Morley, in presenting to the House of Commons the budget of the Indian Empire, dwelt upon the mischief of an "overcentralized government," and proposed certain reforms, by which the responsibility of administration should be shared by the native population as represented by their leading men. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the somewhat condescending proposals of the Secretary for India is the fact recorded by the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times* that the native press of India regard Mr. Morley's remarks as "farcical." The nationalistic movement in India is at present tending toward an utter repudiation of British control, either economic or political. The most prominent representative of this movement is the brilliant and eloquent Mr. Chandra Pal, who is reported in the London papers as recently speaking at Madras to the following effect:

"Do you think it is possible for a small country like England, with a handful of population, altho she might be enormously wealthy, to compete on fair and equitable terms with a mighty continent like India, with immense natural resources, with her teeming populations, with her laboring millions, the soberest and most abstemious laboring population in any part of the world? If we have really self-government within the Empire, if we have the rights of freedom of the Empire as Australia has, as Canada has, as England has herself to-day—if we, the 300 millions of people, have that freedom of the Empire, the Empire would cease to be British. It would be the Indian Empire, and the alliance between England and India would be absolutely an unequal alliance. . . . And if the day comes when England will be reduced absolutely to the alternative of having us an absolutely independent people or a copartner with her in the Empire, she would prefer to have us like the Japanese, an ally, and no longer a copartner, because we are bound to be the predominant partner in this imperial firm. Therefore, no sane Englishman, politician or publicist, can ever contemplate seriously the possibility of a self-governing India, like the self-governing Colonies, forming a vital and organic part of the British Empire."

Mr. Pal deprecates the idea that India merely wants a good government. What the Hindus desire is independence and self-government, he declares. These are his words:

"I should rather wish that, like the Israelites of old, the Indian people should pass through the desert period for twenty-five years, drawing water at the hard rock under the prophet's rod, rather than get water from wells sunk and tanks dug by this foreign authority, who by distributing this water to you will captivate your hearts. The real object of the conflict between the educated community and the Government, what is it? What is the objective of this conflict that has been going on for the last quarter of a century between the representatives of the people, the educated classes, the enlightened classes in India, on the one hand, and the foreign bureaucracy on the other? What is the citadel which both the parties are trying to capture and occupy? What is the top of the hill, to which both the parties are trying to get as soon as they can possibly do so? Is it merely the meaning of certain laws? Is it merely the removal of certain grievances? No. It is the heart, the mind of the people, of the masses, that is the objective. Lord Curzon saw it, and all his measures were directed toward capturing the popular mind in India. He appealed to the imagination of the man of the street. He has inaugurated rural reforms, agricultural banks, and other things with a view to captivate the minds of the burning masses, and the anxious scrupulousness with which he tried to do justice in cases of individual wrongs, his punishment to the 9th Lancers, his desire to see British justice maintained in this country, all these things were directed toward one great thing, and that thing was to secure over this foreign bureaucracy, over this alien administration in this country, if not allegiance, at least the passive and generous acquiescence of the general masses of the population. Good government is not only no substitute for self-government. Of all kinds of despotism, a beneficent despotism is the worst, because benevolence makes people acquiesce in the despotism, and it is therefore necessary that you and I should have a very clear vision of what we want. Do you want good government? If you want good government, you will have it. Things will be made easy for you. But if you want self-government, under existing conditions in India, good government will be absolutely opposed to the promotion of self-government."

PEACE—"I don't like being leader of this concert."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

UNPOPULAR PUBLIC HYGIENE

CRUSADES to improve public health, as by insuring a good supply of water or of milk, are sure to be unpopular in certain quarters. Some of the reasons for this are brought out in an article on "Rochester's Pure-milk Campaign," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, in *McClure's Magazine* (New York). The fight for good milk in Rochester, as described by Mr. Adams, began ten years ago, and has been eminently successful, as shown by the great decrease of the death-rate among children. The Rochester plan has depended chiefly upon securing purity for the milk at its fountain-head—requiring cows to be kept well and clean, and prosecuting milkmen who violate the law in this or other respects. Says Mr. Adams:

By courtesy of The S. S. McClure Co.
DR. GEORGE W. GOLER,
Health Officer of Rochester, N. Y. "Some people call him a crank, a term which, when applied by a certain sort of complainant, is a pretty good recommendation for a health official."

"Such pernicious activity has, of course, tended to make the Health Department unpopular in certain quarters. 'Vested interests,' that shibboleth of the modern commercial Juggernaut, raised their voices. It is always so; every attempt to save human lives wholesale means a cutting down of somebody's profits.

"In Scranton, last winter, as in Ithaca a few years before, the town was literally poisoned by typhoid because a conscienceless private water company wouldn't go to the expense of keeping sewer filth out of the drinking supply. Pittsburg and Dayton know well how their 'local business interests' have, in the past, bulldozed and compelled the health authorities into concealing smallpox, lest the panic 'scare away trade,' the contagion, meanwhile, spreading unchecked. New Orleans has in years gone by paid its toll to commerce, in the falsification and suppression of yellow-fever records, and, first of American cities to emerge from that slough of cowarice and short-sightedness, has since fought and won its battle in the open. San Francisco has played the foul game and lost by it, in its official course of mendacity, when bubonic plague was rife there. And in a score of cities, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, St. Louis, the nation-wide movement to wipe out tuberculosis has been and still is grimly fought by the owners of the grisly tenements wherein the Great White Plague breeds, lest they lose their deadly percentages. A strange battle-line, indeed, these Soldiers of the Common Ill—to distort the phrase of a man who has been one of their determined foes—venomous politicians, brothel-keepers, dive-proprietors, fighting side by side with mighty church organizations and educational institutions, for preservation of their precious profits—profits which, if justice worked infallibly, would poison their takers with the very pestilence which radiates from their sources.

"So, in Rochester, keeping milk unpoisoned meant interference with the Divine Right to Get and Hold. The milkmen rose up in their wrath and formed an organization to do away with such meddling. They undertook to pass an ordinance putting the Health Bureau completely under political control. With refreshing frankness their spokesman, a local lawyer, exprest their point of view, at a hearing before the Council, to the effect that making a city of two hundred thousand people pay more for milk, simply for the sake of the twenty thousand babies in the population, was absurd and ridiculous.

"To comment upon this would be to paint the lily. It may stand as a fit embodiment of the principles which underlie the anti-public-health campaign in its every phase. Happily, Rochester knows the worth of its own Health Bureau. Dr. Goler came out victorious, unshorn of any of his powers, which are by no means excessive."

Mr. Adams believes that the plan of requiring milk to be pure and germ-free to start with is better than any system of killing all or some of the germs by sterilization. He notes the demand that all milk shipped to or offered for sale in New York be pasteurized, and acknowledges that unquestionably this would do away with the original danger of active infections, and in an emergency might be necessary. But as a general and permanent principle he believes it to be wrong and harmful. He says:

"Young children do not thrive upon pasteurized milk, and it is to this class of the community that milk is vitally necessary. In the heating which destroys the pathogenic bacilli (disease germs), ferments proper to the milk are destroyed, thus decreasing its nutritive qualities. . . . Finally, the pasteurizing of all milk means the tearing down of all that has been built up in the way of improved dairy conditions, since the filthiest supply may be admitted after treatment by the germ-killing process. No one wants to eat decayed meat, even tho it be deodorized and treated with bactericidal processes. Similarly, the public of a great city should not have the gates thrown open to filthy milk, no matter how protected against specific infections.

"Sterilization was tried in Rochester. It did not work well. The milk was not nutritious. Then Dr. Goler hit upon what seems to me the centrally important truth in the milk problem: that not the milk itself, but everything with which it comes in contact, should be made germ-proof. . . . And as the basis upon which it all rests, stands the vital lesson of hygienic economics which this country is learning with appreciably growing enlightenment; that bad air, bad water, bad housing, bad sewering, dirty streets, and poor or impure food of whatever sort, cheaper tho they may be in the immediate expense, come back upon a community or a nation, in the long run, with a bill of arrears upon which the not-to-be-avoided percentage is appallingly exorbitant."

WRONG CALCULATIONS OF STRENGTH

THE engineer's calculations of the strength of a building, a bridge, or other structure are based on certain data representing the properties of the materials used. These are derived from experiment, and as it is well recognized that they are not exact, a very large safety-factor is allowed; that is, the structure is made theoretically many times stronger than necessary. But we are told by Professor Barr, of Glasgow University, in an address delivered before the Aberdeen Association of Civil Engineers, that the discrepancies between the received data and the truth are often greater than is commonly supposed. He says, as quoted in *Technical Literature* (New York):

"The materials used in a structure may not—usually do not—conform to our assumption as to the strength and properties of those materials. In many cases the materials, as actually used, are not so strong as we are led to believe by the application of the tests described in certain text-books. There is no definite value that can be stated as the strength of a particular kind of material without many reservations, and many more reservations than can be conveyed in the ordinary books of reference. To take a particular specimen of steel or iron, and to say that its strength is 28.93 tons per square inch, has really no meaning. To say that its strength is about 29 tons per square inch may be true; but to state the strength down to the hundredth of a ton is nonsense. Two pieces cut from the same material may have different strengths. The strength of any material may be affected by exceptional treatment which text-books may not have taken into account. Those strengths that are quoted in text-books as the strengths of

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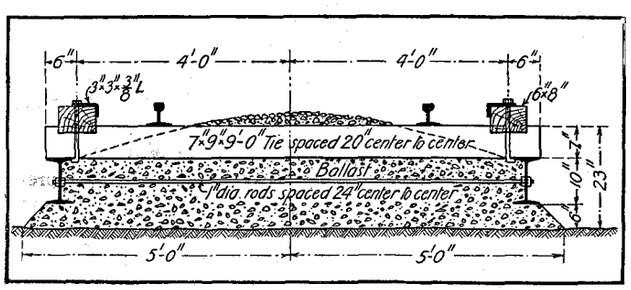
materials are strengths that were got by the use of testing-machines when the specimen was pulled gradually and quietly. But if we apply a load to a piece of material and remove the load, and again apply the load and remove it, and so on, we will find that far less than 22 tons per square inch will break a piece of Yorkshire iron. The ordinary formulas that are used to find the intensity of the stress in pieces of material are usually very far wrong. Engineers should avoid discontinuity of form as far as possible. If they apparently strengthen a piece of material they often weaken it. Engineers should be careful to make things not only strong enough, but not too strong. It is dangerous to trust any formula without thinking out carefully what is implied in the formula, and considering in what way the practical conditions with which we are dealing differ from the practial conditions laid down in the formula."

THE RAILWAY TRACK OF THE FUTURE

THAT modern railway tracks, especially in this country, are much too flexible and yielding, and that improvement lies in the direction of making the roadbed as rigid and unyielding as possible, are the assertions made by J. W. Schaub in a paper read recently before the Western Society of Engineers in Chicago. To quote an abstract printed in *The Railway Age* (Chicago) Mr. Schaub says:

"If you have ever noticed the approach of a heavy train on a modern railway, by keeping your eye down near the track, you could not have failed to notice the extraordinary wave in the track which is formed in front of the engine. This wave appears to be about twice the height it actually is, as it is formed not only by depressing the track immediately under the engine, but the track immediately in front is actually lifted, thereby forming a true wave motion. If the train is moving at a high rate of speed as it passes, you will be imprest by the noise and the lack of rigidity of the whole structure. The cause of this wave motion is the yielding of the track. The dynamic action of the moving load must be absorbed by the rails, the ties, and the substructure underneath. This tends to push the entire track in front of the wave, and this yielding of the track accounts largely for the creeping of the rails. If the ballast is hard and frozen, as well as the substructure underneath, the rails must absorb the bulk of this energy; and if the conditions are such as to produce an uneven hardness, such as a sudden frost in earth full of moisture, when combined, perhaps, with a low joint, the chances are that a broken rail will result."



THE FUTURE RAILWAY TRACK.
Design for rigid permanent way, by W. J. Schaub.

The trouble can not be remedied solely by strengthening the rail, Mr. Schaub thinks. Increasing the weight of the rail in a track, he says, does not necessarily make a better track than a lighter rail does. Something must be left for the ties, ballast, and substructure to do. He writes:

"If the original form of railway track, with its strap rails laid on longitudinal timbers resting on crossties, had been developed along these lines to its logical conclusion, the present form of railway track would have been unknown. Let us see what are some of the defects of the present crosstie system of rail support: In the first place it is not mechanical. Given a line of rails which have to carry moving loads reaching 20,000 or 30,000 pounds and more per wheel, the loads which they carry must be distributed over large areas. The crosstie system accomplishes this by inserting 16 to 20 independent supports under each 30 feet of rail, and upon the track department is placed the impossible task of so adjusting these supports that each shall bear an equal part of the load. This is the real secret of the enormous amount of labor spent on surfacing a track, in order to carry trains at high speed, and it is a work that goes on forever. Moreover, assuming a joint has not been kept up to surface, what happens when a wheel passes over it? Within certain limits the ends of the rail will deflect until the tie receives a firm bearing; and all track shows, more or less, the effect of the lack of continuity in the rail by the dip of the rail at every joint. This happens in an instant, when the operation is repeated by the next wheel, and so on."

The remedy, the author is sure, lies in going back to the system of longitudinal support embodied in the old-fashioned lengthwise "sleeper," but this must be combined with the crosstie, not substituted for it. Steel sleepers without crossties are being tried experimentally on the Pennsylvania road, and, according to Mr. Schaub, they are not successful, it being found impossible to keep the track in surface. "The system of longitudinal support will never prevail," he asserts, "unless combined with some transverse support." The writer proposes to accomplish this result by strengthening the present form of track with longitudinal steel beams and timbers, between which the ballast is confined, so that an arch action can take place, with the thrust of the arch taken up by tie-rods. He goes on:

"But how does this form of track offer any advantage over the present form of track? Solely in the introduction of the longitudinal beams. These beams are to perform two distinct functions. First, the special beam, with a moment of inertia equal to five times that of an 80-pound rail, should do just five times the work done by the rail when both are working together under the same conditions, neglecting the work done between the crossties in either case. The work done by the rail would then be principally to distribute the load over the ties, and not to make up for the deficiencies in the substructure, as it does now. Second, in confining the ballast, and thereby preventing the track structure from working its way down through the ballast as it does now. . . . With the proposed form of track, on a solid substructure, this should largely disappear. After this form of track has been proved by experiment to be correctly designed, the timber should be removed, and the ballast replaced by concrete flush with the tops of the beams, forming a permanent substructure, upon which the superstructure is to be placed. At the same time the steel beams can be removed. This superstructure should be some form of longitudinal support bedded in concrete, so as to distribute the loads over large areas, offer perfect drainage and be absolutely imperishable and unyielding."

VALUE OF FLAVOR

A LARGE part of what we pay for food goes to buy what is palatable rather than what is nourishing. Is this logical? It may be. The London *Lancet* declares editorially that "the price of flavor is not always the price of luxury," and that nutritious food without attractive taste may be practically valueless as diet. Says the writer:

"Physiological chemists occasionally delight to tell us that we are the dupes of esthetic senses and pleasing flavors. Men will pay, they say, half a guinea for a pint of turtle soup, which, from a strictly nutritive point of view, is not worth a twentieth part of that sum. Oysters, we are told, are an extravagant form of food, since fourteen of them do not contain as much nourishment as a single egg, while it would require the ingestion of no less than two hundred good oysters before the protein equivalent of a pound of beef was reached. Caviar, again, is not to be compared with the bloater as regards its nutritive value; indeed, the latter 'offers the largest amount of nutriment for a given sum of any animal food.' It is evident, if we regard these conclusions seriously, that a large section of the human race is wickedly indulgent, caring more for the palatable than the nutritious quality of food. The same appears to be true in regard to beverages, and even in the case of cigars there is no difference, chemically speaking, between the

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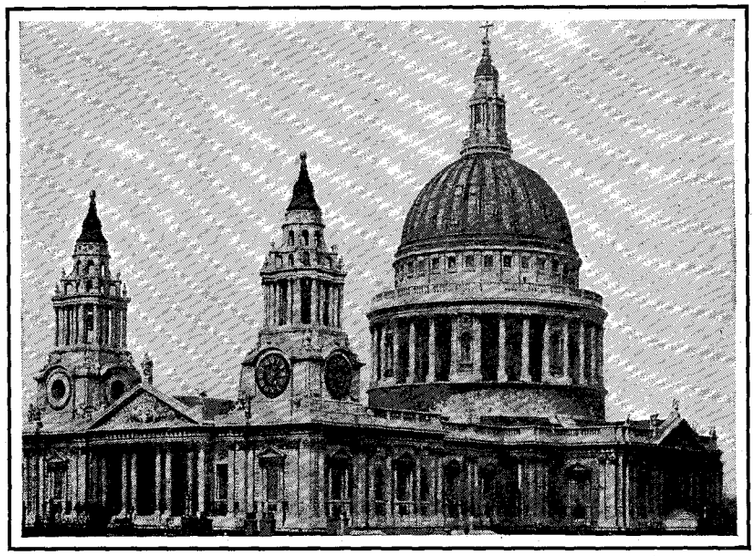
penny Pickwick and the shilling Havana. The difference of 11*d.* [5½ cents] is paid for flavor, and flavor alone."

In spite of all this, the writer believes that there are clearly instances in which the nutritive equivalent of food and beverages can not be summed up in pounds, shillings, and pence. For example, an invalid may be tempted to take oysters in preference to beef fillet, or turtle soup when calves'-head would scarcely appeal to him. When a person refuses nutritive and wholesome food because it is not tempting to the sight or the palate, the writer believes that if he struggles to overcome his fastidiousness such food may tax his digestive functions and even cause gastric trouble. He goes on to say:



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,
Whose walls are being damaged by the chemical action of London's smoke and fog.

"The chemical analysis of food and physiological experiments in the test-tube do not take into account this psychical factor of digestion, for the digestive process is well begun when the sight of food is pleasing. On the contrary, when food does not appeal to the eye it is likely not to appeal to the stomach. It is hardly reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the price of flavor is always the price of luxury. It is wrong, of course, to give way constantly to the promptings of the fanciful palate, and there is little doubt that when this outrage on a healthy function is permitted it is akin to the evil which follows the frequent imbibition of alcoholic drinks. In both cases overstimulation wears out the normal impulses."

HOW SMOKE MAY EAT AWAY STONE

THAT the smoke nuisance not only disfigures and smudges our buildings, but also actually disintegrates the stone of which they are made, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, June 8). This result, he tells us, is due to the sulfur contained by soft coal in greater or less proportions, and he therefore heads his article "The Sulfur Fiend." The architectural triumphs that are the pride of the city, like St. Paul's Cathedral, show the damaging effects of the sulfur-laden air, while the effect on the human system may easily be imagined. The writer describes the situation as follows:

"It is bad enough to have the daylight screened from us by a pall of dense smoke and vapor, but it is probably worse when that atmosphere is charged, as it invariably is, with sulfurous and sulfuric acids, both irritating to a degree and destructive to many of London's interesting buildings. We are inclined to the view that after all the sulfurous outpourings of London's chimneys are more responsible for the ill-effects of fog than is any other factor. It must be remembered that during a fog there is practically no movement of the air of that kind which is calculated to attenuate or to remove these outpourings, and it has been estimated that quite, if not more than, half a million tons of sulfuric acid are emitted annually in London from the coal burnt in our fireplaces. The air is thus regularly reenforced with a corrosive chemical ready to do mischief to our throats and lungs and alike to the structure of our buildings. Limestone is converted into gypsum or sulfate of lime, a substance which is more voluminous than the native material and which readily powders and detaches itself, playing havoc with delicate moldings and tracery. St. Paul's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament are victims of the sulfur fiend. The rain descends, and by the time when it reaches the buildings it has become a weak but nevertheless destructive solution of sulfuric acid. The surfaces are thus exposed year in and year out to a more or less continuous stream of acid washings. This is no case for palliative measures or a remedy, but one calling absolutely for prevention. It is, however, of interest to mention one idea in regard to a remedy which so far has met with most pleasing success when applied to surfaces which have already been attacked. A solution of baryta appears to have the property of recementing together the particles of the decayed stonework, and it is assumed that it acts by forming with the gypsum insoluble sulfate of barium, at the same time liberating lime which sooner or later becomes converted into carbonate, the substance of the original limestone, by absorbing the carbonic-acid gas of the air. Prof. A. H. Church gives an example of the success of this treatment in the case of the Chapter House at Westminster. 'Before treatment a touch of the finger sufficed to bring away the surface of the carving; afterward the stone was as sound as that newly quarried and harder.' This sounds satisfactory enough, but obviously it would be still more satisfactory if the destructive agent was never allowed to exercise its corrosive property or in fact to have any existence at all. There can be no objection to washing the surfaces of buildings with baryta water, but that does not solve the question of the injurious action of sulfuric acid on the health of man and of plants. We may cover our buildings, as has been suggested, with a veneer of impermeable or protective wax and thus preserve them from the inroads of sulfuric acid in the air, but we still leave our respiratory tract open to the irritating action of 'the London particular.' We can not wax our throats, our eyes, or our noses."

ARE THE BRIGHT STARS THE NEAREST?

ASTRONOMERS formerly held that the brightest stars are invariably the nearest to the earth. This may no longer be stated as a general rule. In an article in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London), J. E. Gore calls our attention to the fact that it is negatived by recent measurements. He writes:

"It is true that the nearest star to the earth, Alpha Centauri, is one of the brightest stars in the sky—third in order of brightness—but there are several comparatively faint stars which are nearer to us than some of the brightest stars. . . . The explanation of this apparent paradox is, of course, that the stars are not all of the same size and intrinsic brightness of surface; some are large bodies at a great distance from the earth, while others are comparatively small bodies, but much nearer to us.

"The bright star Capella forms a curious anomaly or paradox. Spectroscopic observations show that it is a very close binary pair. It has been seen 'elongated' at the Greenwich Observatory with the great 28-inch refractor—the work of Sir Howard Grubb—and the spectroscopic and visual measurements indicate that its mass is about 18 times the sun's mass. But its parallax shows that it is about 128 times brighter than the sun! This great brilliancy is inconsistent with the computed mass of the star, which would indicate a much smaller brightness. The sun placed at the distance of Capella would shine as a star of about 5½ magnitude. As the spectrum of Capella closely resembles the solar spectrum, the discrepancy between the computed and actual brightness can not be explained satisfactorily, and the star remains an astronomical

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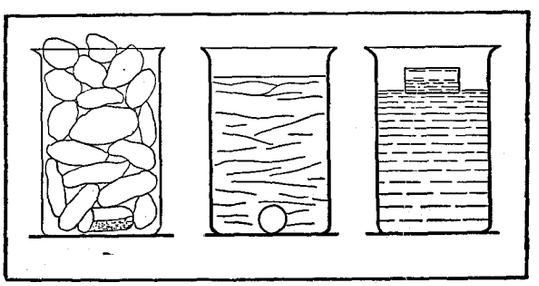
enigma. Another curious paradox connected with binary stars has recently come to light. For many years it was almost taken for granted that the brighter star of the pair has a larger mass than the fainter component. This was a natural conclusion, as both stars are practically at the same distance from the earth. But it has been found recently that in some binary stars the fainter component has actually the larger mass! Thus, in the binary star Epsilon Hydræ the 'magnitude' of the components are three and six, indicating that the brighter star is about 16 times brighter than the fainter component. Yet calculations by Lewis show that the fainter star has six times the mass of the brighter! . . . And there are other similar cases. In fact, in these remarkable binary combinations of suns the fainter star is really the 'primary,' and is, so far as mass is concerned, 'the predominant partner.' This is a curious anomaly, and can not be well explained in the present state of our knowledge of sidereal systems. In the case of Alpha Centauri the masses of the components are about equal, while the primary is about three times brighter than the companion. But here the discrepancy is satisfactorily explained by the difference in the character of their spectra, the brighter component having a spectrum of the solar type, while the fainter seems further advanced on the road of evolution. In the case of Sirius and its faint companion, the mass of the bright star is about twice the mass of the satellite, while its light is about 40,000 times greater! Here the satellite is either a cooled-down sun, or, possibly, a gaseous nebula. There seems to be no other explanation of this remarkable paradox."

MUSHROOM GROWTH THROUGH ASPHALT

SOME substances usually rated as solids are really very viscous fluids. An example is the ordinary sheet asphalt of our city streets, which will flow like molasses under the action of a feeble force if long continued. By this property a contributor to *Machinery* (New York, June) explains the reputed growth of a soft mushroom through an asphalt pavement. He says:

"It is claimed that a mushroom will grow up through the asphalt of a city street, and that such cases have been noticed. It is almost inconceivable at first thought that such a tender plant as a mushroom could break its way through the tough, sticky asphalt which requires the sturdiest blows of a laborer's pickax to dislodge. The phenomenon, however, like many other strange actions of natural forces, is capable of simple explanation. A German publication recently illustrated the action of the mushroom growing through tough asphalt by an experiment made with lumps of cobbler's wax and a cork, and the accompanying cut shows the stages of the experiment. In the first view a glass jar is shown containing a cork at the bottom, upon which are piled lumps of cobbler's wax until the jar is filled. After a period the lumps of wax will settle down and become one solid mass, as illustrated in the second view, the cork still remaining at or near the bottom. But, a still further period of time will show the cork slowly lifting through the sticky tenacious mass, owing to the power of displacement, the cork being much lighter than the wax. This slow but sure action is analogous to that of the mighty mountain glacier which will yield to the gentlest force operating continually and in time it will be observed to follow the direction of a very slight pressure. It may take months or years to produce an appreciable effect, but the effect will surely follow. In the case of the mushroom growing through the asphalt, the pressure exerted by the growth of the fungus is extremely slight, but it is persistent and will surely displace the asphalt in time, weather conditions being favorable."



RESULT OF THE PERSISTENT ACTION OF A SMALL FORCE.

EFFECT OF GRASS ON ROOTS OF TREES

THAT many kinds of trees, especially fruit-trees, flourish better when no grass is allowed to grow over their roots, has been long known to farmers. In some cases the effect of the grass on freshly planted trees is decidedly injurious, and may be almost fatal. This phenomenon has been studied at the Woburn Experimental Fruit Farm in England since 1894, and tho no perfectly satisfactory explanation of the action has been obtained, it seems reasonably certain now that bacteria are concerned in it. Spencer Pickering, who writes on the subject in *Nature* (London, June 6), tells us that experiment has shown that it can not be attributed to the abstraction of food or moisture from the soil by the grass, nor to the influence of the grass on the soil temperature or on the gaseous contents of the soil, and the formation of acid or alkali has also been excluded from the possible causes. The action may be that of a poison produced directly by the grass or indirectly through the agency of bacteria; or, as appears from the latest experiments, may be due to the killing by the grass of root bacteria that promote growth in some way. The writer says:

"The action is not confined to any particular grasses nor to apple-trees, but different grasses and different kinds of trees act and suffer, respectively, to different extents. The differences in the results, however, produced by different soils are much more conspicuous, especially in cases where trees are not grassed over until a few years after they have been planted. Tho the deleterious action of grass may generally be noticed throughout the country, many notable exceptions have been met with, and these can not be explained by any of the patent characteristics of the soils in question. Various pot experiments have been made which emphasize these observations."

In February last, we are told, twenty-six similar trees were planted in pots under various conditions; seventeen were in soil or sand which had not been heated, and nine of them in soil which had been sterilized, or partially sterilized, by heating to about 200° C. and to 82° C. respectively [392° and 180° F.], the water lost in the process being made good. Of the seventeen in unsterilized material, all started uniformly at the same time, whereas of the nine in sterilized soil two started about two days later, six did not start until at least fourteen days later, and one has not started yet. To quote further:

"The heating of the earth, especially to the low temperature of 82°, can not have appreciably affected its chemical composition, and, indeed, the starting of a tree into growth is independent of nourishment supplied to it, as is shown by the behavior of trees in sand; the only alteration produced in the soil by the heating must have been an alteration in the living organisms present in it. That bacteria are connected with root action has, of course, been established in certain special cases, but in these the connection consists of the bacteria being the means of augmenting the food supply of the plant; the present case is altogether different, for it appears as if the mere functioning of the roots was dependent on bacterial action. Such a conclusion would be one of far-reaching significance. Of course, the facts require much more examination and confirmation, but, even in their present state, they are sufficiently evident to warrant notification.

"That two out of the nine tree in sterilized soils showed very little retardation in activity is not surprizing, as there were many opportunities for the reinoculation of the soil, the pots containing the trees having been exposed in the open since February 4, and no attempt having been made to sterilize the trees themselves before planting, tho the roots were washed free from soil. The two exceptional trees were in earth which had been heated to the higher temperature; they were two out of six planted under these conditions. It may also be mentioned that heating to the lower temperature does not destroy all soil bacteria, indeed, it may

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increase the total bacterial contents; it is probably, therefore, a question of killing some particular bacteria which are connected with root activity."

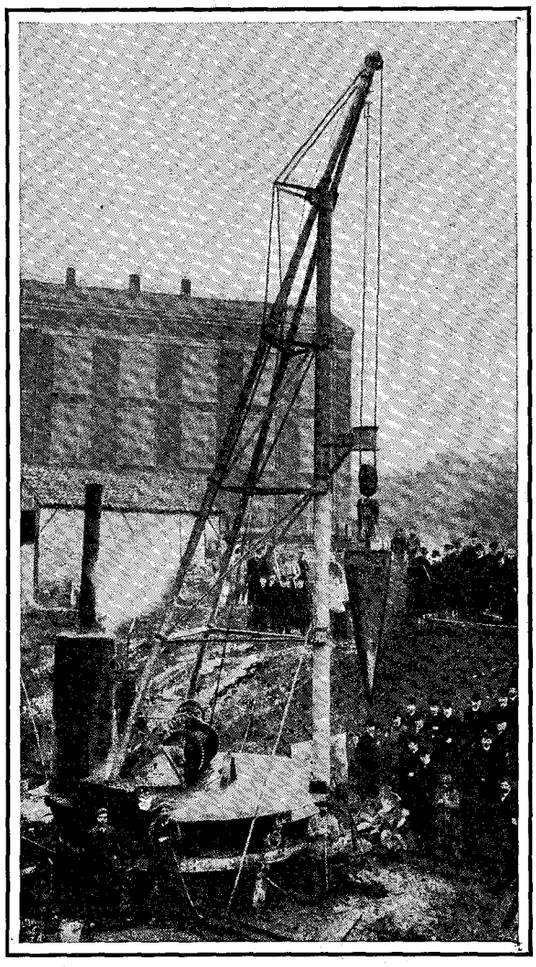
A NEW SYSTEM OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS

A NEW method of making foundations, originally devised for unstable soils, but now used under all sorts of conditions, is described in *Engineering* (London, June 7). This plan, known as the "compressol" system, has been in use in and about Paris for about seven years. It consists in making holes through the soft soil down to hard pan by means of a tapering ram, which is forced down like a pile-driver, and then filling these holes with stones and rubble in successive layers, each of which is firmly rammed down. The result, it is said, is to produce practically a monolithic block of great strength. Says the writer:

"By reason of the violent ramming down of the rubble, the foundation-piles are made to adhere firmly to the sides of the shaft, and their resistance to lateral stresses is exceedingly great. No ground is removed in the boring of the shafts, and the sides of the latter, being comprest by the operations, acquire great compactness. It is easy to see that a foundation-pile thus formed and resting on a compact stratum can not sink in any way, and will carry heavy loads without collapsing.

"When a compact stratum, on which to rest the base of the foundation-piles, can not be reached at a reasonable depth, these piles offer, nevertheless, an enormous resistance to vertical and lateral stresses, owing to their bearing at a number of points against the sides of the shaft. The piles . . . take roughly the shape of an inverted mushroom-stalk, their base widens out to a diameter of 4 feet to 6 feet according to the density of the soil.

"The system does away with the earthwork of the usual kind, and necessitates no shoring up of excavations, no pumping out, and no ventilation. In foundations where wooden piles would be used, carrying a load of 25 tons, one 'compressol' pile would suffice where five or six wooden ones would have to be driven."



THE "COMPRESSOL" FOUNDATION MACHINE.

When the operation is performed in wet earth, clay is introduced into the hole, from time to time, to make the sides watertight. When the ground is covered by water, a light system of sheet-piling is built around the site, and the enclosure is filled in with earth, which expels the water so far that a kind of platform is obtained, upon which the machine may be erected. In all cases conglomerate piles are obtained that have a wide bearing surface upon the ground, the diameter being proportional to the intensity of the ramming. To quote further:

"These piles transfer directly to the ground the pressure which the structure exerts upon them. The operations are repeated as many times as need be, in order to obtain a succession of strong piles. It is possible, when working under water, to dispense with the ordinary sheet-piling structure by substituting for it a cylinder of concrete, reinforced or not. The cylinder is let into the bed of the river, so as to emerge above the water-level, and the water it contains is removed by pumps placed upon a pontoon. Then, after the shaft has been sunk, it may be filled in as above described, the concrete cylinder being filled up afterward."

SAVING OF WASTE RUBBER—With the great recent increase in the use of India rubber the utilization of the waste has become of great importance. The problem has been treated by Walter E. Reid, in a paper read before the Liverpool Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and reviewed in *Engineering* (London, June 7). The world's rubber production of last year Mr. Reid estimates at 68,000 tons, 15,000 tons more than five years ago. The bulk of this, he says, is of fair quality, and if the rubber were left in that state the quality of waste rubber should also be high. But the manufacturer adds many ingredients for special purposes, and these not only do not improve the durability of the rubber, but are difficult to remove in the recovery processes.

Last year a promising process was brought out by A. Tixier in France, about which Mr. Reid was able to say something from his own observations. Tixier observed that vulcanized rubber was soluble in terpinol. After digesting waste rubber in this liquid at a high temperature, he agitated the solution with benzene, to remove impurities. The benzene was then distilled off, and the rubber precipitated by alcohol or acetone. To quote further:

"The recovered rubber was very viscid, could be mixt with minerals and be vulcanized, and resembled the natural product more than any Mr. Reid had seen; it was chemically very inert, owing probably to the circumstance that the resinous substances were eliminated in the Tixier process. The ordinary rubber substitutes, it must be borne in mind, can not be vulcanized, and can only be worked together with rubber. The process was worked on a commercial, and apparently paying, scale in France; but time alone could, of course, decide whether this solution of the problem would prove a lasting success."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

AN egg-shell is used as an incandescent mantle with the acetylene flame by Emile Louis André, who has patented his idea in France, says *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York,). "He uses an egg-shell, literally an egg-shell, as an incandescent mantle for acetylene flames. It does not shatter or break, he says, and it gives a pleasant soft light. All the preparation that is needful is to make a hole at each end of the shell, and to put the shell in position with the burner inside. The burner head throws out lateral flames which impinge on the interior of the egg-shell."

"THE Medical Society of Athens," says *The Medical Record* (New York, June 15), "in the endeavor to assist in the formation of a system of classical Greek medical nomenclature, . . . has appointed a committee, of which Prof. S. Manginas is chairman, entrusting this committee with the collection of the classical Greek definitions to be proposed as substitutes for irregular terms newly introduced into medical literature and in use both in Greece and in foreign lands. Dr. Achilles Rose of this city has been unanimously elected a member of this committee."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

BUSINESS MEN AND MISSIONS

THE American laymen's movement of systematized, business-like supervision of missions is said to be the first movement within at least the last two hundred years in which men of the whole English-speaking world have joined together for a Christian purpose. Mr. William J. Schieffelin and Mr. J. Campbell White, two of the deputies from America, have returned from the conferences recently held in England, and report that at the last meeting held in London, which was attended by more than a thousand men, it was decided by vote to organize a committee of one hundred laymen to carry on the missionary movement in England and Ireland, and it was announced shortly afterward that enough money had already been raised to pay the salary of a permanent secretary for this committee. The American committee of laymen were invited to cross the Atlantic and explain the new system of cooperation which is bringing working Christians together in America. Meetings were held in various cities of England and in Edinburgh. As described by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

"At the conferences and public meetings Mr. Alfred E. Marling is ordinarily the first among the delegates to talk about missions from the point of view of a business man, and to show the disadvantages of the present system of divided councils and lack of organization. Mr. William Jay Schieffelin usually follows him, and gives an account of the origin and progress of the lay movement in America, which has received the support of all the Protestant organizations. Mr. J. Campbell White is the statistician, who has the facts of mission work at his fingers' ends and makes a convincing demonstration of the necessity for united action if the results are to be immeasurably enlarged. Mr. Silas McBee, editor of *The Churchman* and chairman of the delegation, invariably sums up the case in an incisive and earnest speech, in the course of which he reads an eloquent letter from Secretary Root in support of the movement. In the London conferences and meetings the Canadian delegates, Professor Hoyles, of Toronto, and Mr. Woods, have also taken an active part. These American and Canadian laymen, speaking with business-like directness and broad-minded tolerance, have shown how much can be accomplished by laymen in supervising mission work with practical intelligence and in increasing the interest of all religious denominations in it."

Captain Mahan, a member of the American committee, unable to be present, wrote a letter asserting "that in the activities of the mission-field, where they are brought face to face with alien conditions, Christians will ultimately find the solution of the worst of their home problems—namely, their corporate separateness from one another—and be brought together in the single supreme purpose of common, concerted action." This purpose of the movement is further elaborated in these words:

"The contributions to mission work abroad, outside the Roman-Catholic communion, amount to $21,800,000, of which 85 per cent. is drawn from England, America, and Canada. This may be an insignificant sum in comparison with the magnitude of the field, but it is an investment sufficiently large to require prudent supervision by business men. If laymen can have the guaranty of energetic, experienced men that the money is not wasted, that missionaries are not idlers supported in luxury, and that the work is efficiently managed, there will be an immediate increase of the receipts. That is the practical method in which the American laymen have presented the case, and they have explained how easy it has been to obtain thirty-eight volunteers as experts for the investigation of foreign-mission work, especially in the Far East, at their own expense, and how important it is to issue a call for the services of another hundred. So long as the work is conducted by missionary societies on denominational lines, there will be well-grounded suspicions that a large share of the capital invested is expended in emphasizing differences of theological views and ecclesiastical organization. The laymen's movement begins with concerted action on common lines, and must end with concentration of effort, the introduction of systematic organization, and the prevention of unnecessary waste."

The American investigators, it is asserted, will visit this year Japan, China, Korea, India, the Philippines, Africa, Arabia, and Turkey, traveling in groups and studying in detail the missionary work now in progress throughout the non-Christian world. Further:

"Their reports will be published early next year, and can not fail to be helpful in interesting laymen of all religious denominations in the evangelization of the world. It is a preliminary campaign of education conducted by business men at their own expense, and when it is closed it may be possible to devise a comprehensive plan of operations for future work. It does not involve the creation of a new missionary board, nor any interference with administrative organizations already in existence. It implies sympathetic cooperation among all Protestant communions for a common end, and denotes a close approach to church unity."

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE religious situation in the Philippines, from the Catholic viewpoint, has been pictured for American readers by Archbishop Harty, now in this country on a visit. The Most Rev. J. J. Harty was appointed Archbishop of Manila three years ago, and during his incumbency he has administered 300,000 confirmations in his diocese. This large number, it is explained in *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore), is perhaps due to the fact that confirmations had not been administered in the country districts for many years prior to his arrival. By means of the ecclesiastical census instituted by the old Spanish missionaries it is ascertained that there are now 7,000,000 Christians in the archipelago. Some other facts concerning the Catholic Church in the Philippines are given in *The Mirror* as follows:

"The idea that the church in the Philippines is rich is pure fiction. The church had been rich in lands, and these lands were productive and gave results, but for ten years no revenue has been received from any of them, and the result is poverty on the part of the church. Under the old régime the Spanish Government paid for the support of the clergy. This, of course, has been withdrawn, and the clergy are dependent on the voluntary contributions of the people. The people had not been accustomed to support the clergy directly; they supported them indirectly through the taxation system. The direct contributions are now a hardship to them, the support which they give to the church is very meager, and the priests are in extreme poverty.

"There are 400 priests in the diocese of Manila; 120 priests in the diocese of Jaro; 110 in the diocese of Vigan; 250 in the diocese of Cebu, and 160 in the diocese of Nueva Caceres. In the United States we have 14,000,000 Catholics, with 14 archbishops, 90 bishops, and 15,000 priests. In the Philippine Islands we have 7,000,000 Catholics, just 50 per cent. of those in America, and we have 1 archbishop, 5 bishops, and 1,040 priests. The striking contrast in these figures shows without comment how much remains to be done."

Of the seminary which the Archbishop established for the education of young Filipinos for the ministry we read these statements:

"A twelve-year course is arranged, under the nine Jesuit fathers who form the faculty. Methods of agriculture—the best ways of treating the soil, the character of the soil, the value of seeds, and kindred subjects—form a special department of instruction, added to the classical course and the courses in physics, philosophy, theology, and Scripture which we offer.

"There are 206 students in the seminary. I find vocations abundant, and if I had the means I could have 1,000 young men studying for the priesthood. But we can support only a limited

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number. At the present time 30 of these young men are able to pay their own expenses. The balance are wards of the church, because their families have become impoverished. I have selected them with reference to their families, to their physical equipment, to their mental capacity, and, lastly, a consideration which is most important of all, with reference to their inclination to the priesthood."

A high tribute is paid the Filipino for his simplicity, his devotion, his eagerness for advancement; nor is he lacking in virtue, as we read herewith:

"The people are as good as they are bright and clever. The women are remarkably pure. The men, young and old, possess remarkable self-control. Only those who have lived in the East can realize what this means. Such of the church edifices as we have priests for can not hold the people who wish to attend divine service. This is why we need outside clergy and must continue to need them until the native clergy whom we are preparing are ready."

A Protestant view of the Filipinos, printed in *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg, June 13), sees the native in another light. Charges of immorality are brought against the leading citizens and also against the Filipino friars. As a means of correcting these evils, the writer, Rev. Howard A. Johnston, D.D., pleads for the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association:

"If the Young Men's Christian Association is needed anywhere on earth, it is needed especially in the city of Manila and the principal cities in the provinces, such as Iloilo and Cebu. The gymnasium, the bowling, the games, the library, available every night in the week, afford attractions such as the usual church plant does not furnish. The Association is the arm of the United Protestant Church doing this greatly needed work wherever it has been able to go. The work of the International Committee has been undertaken in cities in Asia only in answer to the urgent pleas of the missionaries on the ground, who are not able to carry on that special form of Christian service. . . . Oh, that our American men of wealth might have a glimpse of the tragedy which is being daily enacted in this metropolis of our American possessions! Whatever opinion one may have as to the desirability of our maintaining this occupation, so far as our own convenience is concerned, no fair-minded man can fail to see that a blessing is brought thereby to these people. And our American young men are the main factors in the work. But hundreds of them are yielding to the terrible temptations which entice them. An adequately equipped Association building, with bachelor dormitories for several hundred young men, such as the best buildings in New York City furnish, would be the means of saving many here, as they are at home."

Courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

ARCHBISHOP HARTY,

Of the diocese of Manila, who tells us there are half as many Catholics in the Philippines as in the United States.

The writer adds a general mention of the Protestant forces to be found in these islands:

"These are the Baptist, Christian (Disciple), Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and United Brethren. These formed in the year 1900 the Evangelical Union, assigning definite territories as fields of operation for the various denominations, so that there is very little overlapping of fields of labor. This manifestly is as it should be everywhere. There is a very sympathetic relation between the missionary bodies, and phases of cooperation in union service are developed among them. The total Protestant membership in the islands is something over fifteen thousand souls, not yet ready to be received into full membership."

CREDIBLE SUPERNATURALISM

SUCH apparently supernatural occurrences as "speaking with tongues," trances, and healing of diseases have been widely reported in connection with religious revivals in India and parts of the United States. Some account of those occurring in our own country was given in our issue of March 9. The reality of these manifestations, says a writer in *The Watchman* (Boston), "has been very fully attested by persons who would be readily believed regarding other matters." Besides this, with only a few exceptions, he continues, "those in whom these manifestations have appeared have given evidence of sincerity. They are humble, earnest, and devout Christians, and have shown no exceptional tendency to aberration, religious or otherwise; and they have testified that they have acted and spoken only as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." On the general question of the credibility of supernaturalism the writer continues:

"For the last forty years there has been a growing tendency, not only among critics, but among Bible expositors generally, to eliminate the supernatural from the Bible as far as possible. It has been considered to be a gain when any event of Bible history could be accounted for on natural grounds rather than classed as a miracle. Insensibly this tendency has encroached on the life and deeds of Jesus Christ, even among those who hold themselves strictly evangelical. We have never felt the necessity or even the desirability of this tendency. If there is nothing supernatural in the person and life of Jesus, then of course there is no miracle in connection with him. But if the supernatural is admitted in anything, as, for example, in the resurrection of Jesus, there is no reason in trying to eliminate it from any other events of Christ's life. 'From one know all.'

"Now those who deny the miracles of Christ and the apostles, and who say that the speaking with tongues on the day of Pentecost and in the church at Corinth was an illusion in the minds of Paul and the early Christians, have these present-day occurrences to explain. As far as we have been able to learn they can not be denied. What will those who deny the supernatural in Christianity say of them? The healings and trances may possibly be explained on natural grounds, but how will they account for those who speak so as to be understood in languages which they have never learned, and which they can not speak except when, as they assert, they are moved by the Holy Spirit?"

Even if the speaking with tongues be accepted as genuine, the writer goes on to say, "it should be remembered that this is one of the least important of the gifts of the Spirit." Further:

"In the church at Corinth there was a tendency to exalt it unduly, and Paul writes that while he spake with tongues more than all the members of the church, he would rather speak five words with his understanding than ten thousand words in a tongue (1 Cor. xiv. 18). The same tendency to exalt the speaking in tongues as mere wonder is observable now. Whether in Corinth or in Los Angeles, this is hurtful to higher spiritual experiences. Without question Paul was in the right attitude when he charged the Corinthian Christians not to forbid speaking with tongues, which is for a sign to unbelievers, but to desire earnestly to prophesy which is for the edification of Christians. It is unscriptural to make a less important gift of the Spirit the most prominent feature in Christian services. According to Paul, the speaking with tongues is not a gift to be sought, but the gift of telling the Gospel to others, that they may be saved, is to be earnestly desired."

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A "SHAVIAN" THEOLOGY

THE New-Theology movement in England has produced its expected chorus of "freak theologies"; and among the number one quite naturally comes from Mr. Bernard Shaw. He furnishes a substitute for both old and new theology in a system which exhibits a combination of the doctrine of evolution and Mr. Shaw's favorite Nietzschian principle of a "life-force." His views, first promulgated before an audience in Kensington Town Hall, London, are printed in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), Dr. Campbell's own organ. Mr. Albert Dawson, in commenting upon Mr. Shaw, says in the same paper:

"One thing must be said about Mr. Shaw and his creed. He is a genuinely religious man, he is no mean theologian; he is in dead earnest, he has a burning desire to help people to live happier lives; his theory, strange as it may seem to some, is an elevating one, and his whole outlook on life is optimistic."

Mr. Shaw's theory starts with the assertion that the theological world has all along been making the "entirely gratuitous assumption that the force behind the universe is omnipotent." It can not be proven, he declares, "that that force is at once omnipotent and benevolent." Such a belief involves us in the following "Shavian" paradox:

"If omnipotent, why did it create us? If there are three orders of existence—man as we know him, the angels higher than man, and God higher than the angels—why did God first create something lower than himself, the angels, and then actually create something lower than the angels, man? I can not believe in a god who would do that. If I were God, I should try to create something higher than myself, and then something higher than that; so that, beginning with a god the highest thing in creation, I should end with a god the lowest thing in creation. This is the conception you must get into your head if you are to be free from the horrible old idea that all the cruelty in the world is the work of an omnipotent God, who if he liked could have left the cruelty out of creation, who instead of creating us—— Just think about yourselves, ladies and gentlemen. I do not want to be uncomplimentary, but can you conceive God deliberately creating you if he could have created anything better?"

Somehow or other it is necessary to understand, if we take Mr. Shaw as our theological guide, "that there is at the back of the universe a will, a life-force." God can not be thought of as a person, that is, not by Shaw. "You have to think of him as a great purpose, a great will, and, furthermore, you have to think of him as engaged in a continual struggle to produce something higher and higher." The method of this "Shavian" deity is elaborated in these words:

"Now conceive of the force behind the universe as a bodiless, impotent force, having no executive power of its own, wanting instruments, something to carry out its will in the world, making all manner of experiments, creating reptiles, birds, animals, trying one thing after another, rising higher and higher in the scale of organism, and finally producing man; and then inspiring that man, putting his will into him, getting him to carry out his purpose, saying to him, Remember, you are not here merely to look after yourself. I have made your hand to do my work, I have made your brain, and I want you to work with that and try to find out the purpose of the universe; and when one instrument is worn out, I will make another, and another, always more and more intelligent and effective. One difficulty is that so many of the earlier efforts of this world-force—*e.g.*, the tiger—remain, and the incompatibility between them and man exists in the human being himself as the result of early experiments, so that there are certain organs in your body which are perishing away and are of no use, and actually interfere with your later organs."

Here you have, as it seems to Mr. Shaw, "the explanation of that great riddle which used to puzzle people—evil and pain":

"Numbers of things which are at present killing and maiming us in our own organism have got to be evolved out of that organism, and the process is painful. The object of the whole evolutionary process is to realize God; that is to say, instead of the old notion that creation began with a god, a personal being, who, being perfect, created something lower than himself, the aim of the New Theology is to turn that process the other way, and to conceive of the force behind the universe as working up through imperfection and mistake to a perfect, organized being, having the power of fulfilling its highest purposes. In a sense there is no god as yet achieved, but there is that force at work making god, struggling through us to become an actual organized existence, enjoying what to many of us is the greatest conceivable ecstasy, the ecstasy of a brain, an intelligence, actually conscious of the whole, and with executive force capable of guiding it to a perfectly benevolent and harmonious end. That is what we are working to. When you are asked, 'Where is God? Who is God?' stand up and say, 'I am God, and here is God,' not as yet completed, but still advancing toward completion, just in so much as I am working for the purpose of the universe, working for the good of the whole of society and the whole world, instead of merely looking after my personal ends. In that way we get rid of the old contradiction, we begin to perceive that the evil of the world is a thing that will finally be evolved out of the world; that it was not brought into the world by malice and cruelty, but by an entirely benevolent designer that had not as yet discovered how to carry out its benevolent intention. In that way I think we may turn toward the future with greater hope."

THE CATHOLIC VIEW OF SPIRITISM

MR. J. GODFREY RAUPERT, an English convert to the Roman-Catholic faith, is at present in America on behalf of a London charity and incidentally giving lectures on the subject of Spiritism. The New York *Catholic News*, in a recent issue, says that "the Roman authorities, ever alive to dangers to the faith, have asked Mr. Raupert to give lectures wherever possible in his present tour on the relations between the new facts and orthodox religious belief." At the time of his first lecture in New York, some weeks since, certain sensational accounts of Mr. Raupert's views were printed in the secular press and promptly repudiated both by him and by Catholic leaders. The following statements printed in *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill., June 15) may presumably be taken as authoritatively expressing what Mr. Raupert believes and what the church at large accepts:

"Mr. Raupert, . . . from his own personal experience and the testimony of eminent authorities, is firmly convinced that the independence and objectivity of many spiritistic 'materializations' or apparitions is beyond all reasonable doubt; that occasionally, at least, knowledge is conveyed by them and information given which could not, by any possible stretch of the imagination, have been normally acquired or absorbed by either the conscious or what is called the subconscious mind of the medium; that there must be truth in the spiritistic theory—taking this term in the narrower and conventional sense—which holds that the intelligences that manifest themselves are the souls of departed human persons; and that, finally, these spirits, masquerading under the guise of every virtue, are keenly intent upon working the moral and physical ruin of their victims; that, finally, the 'creed' they propagate denies the divinity of Christ and contradicts the teaching of his church on a number of essential points."

The Review cites a story of a conversion through spiritism, which, it says, "would seem to show that the spirits invoked by mediums are not all wicked, but that God sometimes permits a soul from purgatory to answer the summons of one who is an honest seeker after truth, just as he permits the holy souls to go unsought on messages of mercy to those on earth." We read these concluding words:

"While we must, therefore, beware of indiscriminate condemnation of all who practise spiritism, it remains true, nevertheless, that spiritism belongs to the domain in which the Prince of Darkness holds sway, and Catholics are obliged, at the peril of their salvation, to abstain from invoking the spirits of the dead, whether good or bad. This positive commandment binds not only Catholics, but all who accept the Bible as the Word of God."

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LETTERS AND ART

A PUBLIC-SCHOOL EVIL

DISCONTENT with the public-school system has crystallized into a war-cry for "neighborhood schools." This war-cry is raised by the friends and not the enemies of the public school, who believe that "concentration" has reached a limit in schools as well as in other departments of civic activity. Boston has had the subject brought to its attention by observing that over 30,000 of its children—something more than one-third of its school population—are receiving their education in private schools. Various causes for this state of things are adduced, among them being the obvious ones of religious affiliation and the desire for exclusiveness. Boston, however, is noted for her pride in her public-school system; yet its inherent defects have contributed not only to the growth of private schools, we are informed by the Boston *Transcript* (June 13), but to the exodus of people to the suburbs, where the school problem is more easily solved. What applies to Boston may very probably be true of most large centers of population. Says the writer in *The Transcript:*

"There is among parents a growing dread of the big public school, where little children are herded together by the hundreds. Nor is this merely of the mama's-darling kind. It obtains among sensible people, who desire the best possible in the way of education for their children. They do not want them to be molly-coddled or to grow up to be little snobs. But they are positively afraid of the big school for little children. They are afraid of it physically, mentally, and morally."

Some of the reasons for this fear of the public schools are thus stated:

"For the last twenty-five years we have been building them bigger and bigger. Long ago and less a school-building that would accommodate five hundred pupils was a wonder. Now it is an insignificant affair. We aim at crowding two and three thousand little tots together into the same building, which is, in consequence, just so much farther from their homes, besides increasing all the other difficulties, as the square of the added numbers. . . . . .

"The big school is the very breeding-place of machine methods and red tape. It can handle its numbers in no other way than by fixt rules that are fatal to high educational ideals.

"Suppose that we were to try the same thing in higher institutions, how would it work?

"The mere physical effects of the conglomeration are serious.

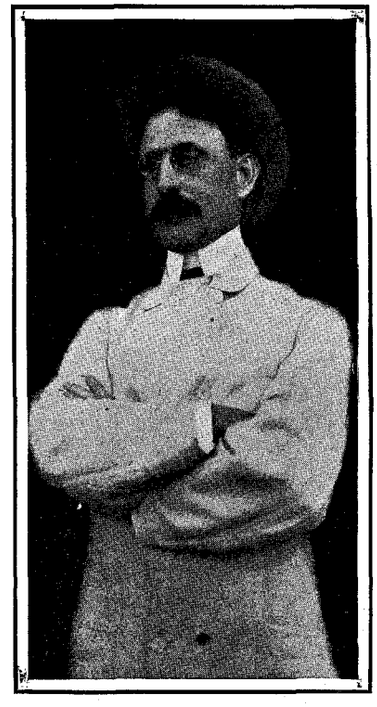
"'Man is gregarious.' Possibly; but he is not a gregarious beast. Too much actual physical contact is not good for him. Children, like trees, need plenty of air about their roots. Life six hours a day and five days a week in a building inhabited by several thousand other children and occupying a bare quarter of an acre of ground is opposed to good hygiene."

Morally as well as physically, the writer points out, the system has its drawbacks. But granting that these problems could be solved, there still remains, it is further asserted, "the tremendous difficulty of giving any kind of elasticity to a system so heavily handicapped by unfortunate conditions. The tyranny of the rule of the majority seldom takes on a form more aggravating than in the adaptation of the work of a schoolroom to the prevailing type of the scholars present." The huge public school with its elaborate machinery modeled on the city-hall pattern "is not a credit to the intelligence of the community," says this writer, "and the rapid growth of private schools marks a revolt against—not the public-school idea—but the kind of public school that we are furnishing." The remedy is to be found in the example set by other public utilities—"an administrative center with outlying substations." This movement, when it reaches the schools, will voice itself in the demand for "neighborhood schools," which, this writer thinks, would stem the growing tide of discontent. He adds:

"Small neighborhood districts possess greater homogeneity of population, and that is a great gain from the teaching as well as from the social standpoint. Municipalities are prone to an insane fondness for huge buildings. It gratifies the pride of the citizen to look up at masses of masonry and say, 'This is what we do for education.'"

MISREPRESENTING JAPAN

FROM Japan come further protests against misrepresentation in Western fiction. Mr. John Luther Long is another conspicuous example, says a writer in *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé, May 30), "of the ease with which it is possible to achieve in America and Europe a reputation for precise information about the Japanese character, without knowing a thing about the subject, provided only a writer lays on the superlatives with a broad palette-knife, and does not concern himself with the details of careful brushwork." In our issue of April 20 we quoted a charge to much the same effect from *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) concerning Lafcadio Hearn. Without attempting to assert that Mr. Long has never visited Japan, the *Chronicle* thinks it "quite safe to say" that his residence can not have been long enough to justify the words of one critic concerning him, "that since Hearn's death there remains but one man in all the world who is competent to write about Japan." The writer adds:



JOHN LUTHER LONG,
Whose "interpretations of Japanese thought" are termed "the veriest nonsense" by a writer in a Japanese paper.

"The utter worthlessness of this praise, in the eyes of those who really know something of Japan, is found in the fact that well-known authorities, who can not be accused of racial prejudice adverse to the Japanese, deny to Lafcadio Hearn that remarkable insight of the Japanese character which has been bestowed by indiscreet commentators upon his rhapsodies. Hence, if, since Hearn is dead, there is but one living interpreter, and that one is Mr. Long, it is very doubtful praise, to say the least."

Mr. Long's book, "Madame Butterfly," has a value, this writer thinks, only as it presents a moral problem involving Eastern and Western standards. We read:

"In writing of the Japanese people in that book, the author displays his crass ignorance by dressing his heiress, whom he would have his readers believe to be morally pure, as a woman of the 'unfortunate' class, who advertise their calling by their habit. This book received kindly treatment from some reviewers in the East, because of their approval of the way in which the author held up to deserved contempt the brutal, selfish hero, *Lieutenant Pinkerton*, who, merely to gratify his animal passion, led the Japanese heroine to believe she was something more to him than a plaything; and because of the manly scorn of the better part of the foreign community as voiced by the American Consul in his

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'—— *Pinkerton*, and all such as he!' The condemnation of the almost equal brutality of *Mrs. Pinkerton*, who had the impossible audacity to try to get the Japanese mother of her husband's child to accompany her to America to be the baby's nurse, won approbation; but that the book was seriously intended as a study of Japanese character, never for one moment entered the brain of an Eastern reader. In 'The Way [Darling?] of the Gods,' Long's last 'study of Japanese character,' he has shown himself to be as ignorant as it is possible for any one to do."

What in the West is called Mr. Long's "interpretation of Japanese thought" this Japanese paper terms "the veriest nonsense," and adds this unflattering estimate of Western gullibility:

"Yet, it seems to be just the sort of mental pabulum that the students of Japanese thought in the West demand. Their error may be pointed out to them, but the reply will always be: 'We may be wrong, from your point of view, still that is the way we wish to think of the Japanese.' It has been truly said, and said very often, that Japan suffers more at the hands of her would-be friends than from her avowed enemies."

FAMOUS FRIENDS OF ELLEN TERRY

TWO at least of the pictures painted by the famous English artist, George Frederick Watts, represent the face of Ellen Terry. They are the well-known picture of the young Sir Galahad, and a less-known picture named "The Sisters." Authority for the first statement is to be found in the recent "Life of Ellen Terry" by Christopher St. John, while Miss Terry herself declares the second fact in her reminiscences published in *McClure's Magazine* (July). Her marriage to Mr. Watts occurred, she says, in 1864, when she was "not quite sixteen" and he forty-seven. Since the publication of the July *McClure's* it has been announced that the reminiscences will be discontinued because much of the matter had previously been printed in *The New Review* (London, 1891). The story of the marriage is, however, now told for the first time. Her life with Mr. Watts is described in these words:

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS,
Who in middle age became the husband of Ellen Terry.

"I was happy, because my face was the type which the great artist who married me loved to paint. I remember sitting to him in shining armor for hours and hours and never realizing that it was heavy until I fainted!

"Little Holland House, where Mr. Watts lived, seemed to me a paradise, where only beautiful things were allowed to come. All the women were graceful, and all the men were gifted. The trio of sisters—Mrs. Prinsep (mother of the painter), Lady Somers, and Mrs. Cameron, who was the pioneer in artistic photography as we know it to-day—were known as Beauty, Dash, and Talent. There were two more beautiful sisters, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Dalrymple. There were Gladstone and Disraeli. There was Browning. At Freshwater, where I went soon after my marriage, I first met Tennyson."

With an apologetic air, as fearing to seem an "impostor" in writing down such great names, Miss Terry adds: "Such names are bound to raise high anticipations, and my recollections of the men to whom some of the names belong are so very humble!" That she was, nevertheless, a shrewd observer is to be seen in what she adds:

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SIR GALAHAD.
From the painting by George Frederick Watts.
Another picture for which Miss Terry was the model.

"Mr. Gladstone seemed to me like a suppressed volcano. His face was pale—calm, but the calm was the calm of the gray crust of Etna. To look into the piercing dark eyes was like having a glimpse into the red-hot crater beneath. Years later, when I met him again at the Lyceum and became better acquainted with him, this impression of a volcano at rest again struck me. Of Disraeli I carried away even a scantier impression. I remember that he wore a blue tie, a brighter blue tie than most men would dare to wear, and his straggling curls shook as he walked. He looked the great Jew before everything. But 'there is the noble Jew,' as George Meredith writes somewhere, 'as well as the bestial Gentile.' When I first saw Henry Irving drest as *Shylock*, my thoughts flew back to the garden-party at Little Holland House, and Disraeli. I know I must have admired him greatly, for the only other time I ever saw him he was walking in Piccadilly, and I crossed the road just to get a good look at him. I even went the length of bumping into him on purpose. He took off his hat, muttered, 'I beg your pardon,' and passed on, not recognizing me, of course; but I had had my look into his eyes. They were very quiet eyes and didn't open wide.

"I love Disraeli's novels—like his tie, brighter in color than any one else's. It was 'Venetia' which first made me see the real Lord Byron, the real Lady Byron, too. In 'Tancred' I recall a description of a family of strolling players which seems to me more like the real thing than anything else of the kind in fiction. It is strange that Dizzy's novels should be neglected. Can any one with a pictorial sense fail to be delighted by their pageantry? Disraeli was a heaven-born artist, who, like so many of his race, on the stage, in music, and elsewhere, seems to have had an unerring instinct for the things which the Gentile only acquires by labor and training. The world he shows us in his novels is big and swelling, but only to a hasty judgment is it hollow. . . . . .

"In the evenings I went walking with Tennyson over the fields, and he would point out to me the differences in the flight of different birds, and tell me to watch their solid phalanxes turning against the sunset—the compact wedge suddenly narrowing sharply into

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a thin line. He taught me to recognize the barks of trees and to call wild flowers by their names. He picked me the first bit of pimpernel I ever noticed. Always I was quite at ease with him. He was so wonderfully simple.

"A hat that I wore at Freshwater suddenly comes to my remembrance. It was a brown straw mushroom with a dull red feather round it. It was tied under my chin, and I still had my hair down.

"It was easy enough to me to believe that Tennyson was a poet. He showed it in everything, altho he was entirely free from any assumption of the poetical rôle. That Browning, with his carefully brushed hat, smart coat, and free society manners, was a poet, always seemed to me far more incomprehensible than his poetry, which I think most people would have taken straightforwardly and read with a fair amount of ease if certain enthusiasts had not founded societies for making his crooked places plain and (to me) his plain places very crooked. These societies have terrorized the ordinary reader into leaving Browning alone. The same thing has been tried with Shakespeare, but fortunately the experiment in this case has proved less successful. Coroners' inquests by learned societies can't make Shakespeare a dead man."

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"THE SISTERS."

From the painting by George Frederick Watts.

Representing Kate and Ellen Terry at the time the latter was the wife of the great English painter.

Returning to the period of her married life with Watts, Miss Terry confesses that during that time she "never had one single pang of regret for the theater." Her new life she worshiped "because of its beauty." Its brief duration has had many explanations, all doubtless apocryphal, as such stories go. The future biographer is given a wise hint in these words:

"'The marriage was not a happy one,' they will probably say after my death, and I forestall them by saying that it in many ways was very happy indeed. What bitterness there was effaced itself in a very remarkable way.

"I saw Mr. Watts but once face to face after the separation. We met in the street at Brighton, and he told me that I had grown! I was never to speak to him again. But years later, after I had appeared at the Lyceum and had made some success in the world, I was in the garden of a house which adjoined Mr. Watts's new Little Holland House, and he, in his garden, saw me through the hedge. It was then that I received from him the first letter that I had had for years. In this letter he told me that he had watched my success with eager interest, and asked me to shake hands with him in spirit. 'What success I may have,' he wrote, 'will be very incomplete and unsatisfactory if you can not do what I have long been hesitating to ask. If you can not, keep silence. If you can, one word "Yes," will be enough.'

"I answered simply, 'Yes.'

"After that he wrote to me again, and for two or three years we corresponded, but I never came into personal contact with him.

"As the past is now to me like a story in a book that I once read, I can speak of it easily. But if by doing so I thought that I might give pain or embarrassment to any one else, I should be silent about this long-forgotten time. After careful consideration it does not seem to me that it can be either indiscreet or injurious to let it be known that the great artist honored and appreciated my efforts and strife in my art; that this great man could not rid himself of the pain of feeling that he 'had spoiled my life' (a chivalrous assumption of blame for what was, I think, a natural, almost inevitable, catastrophe), and that long after all personal relation had been broken off, he wrote to me gently, kindly—as sympathetically ignoring the strangeness of the position, as if, to use his own expression, 'we stood face to face on the brink of a universal grave.'

"When this tender kindness was established between us, he sent me a portrait-head that he had done of me when I was his wife. I think it a very beautiful picture. He did not touch it except to mend the edges, thinking it better not to try to improve it by the work of another time.

"In one of these letters he writes that 'there is nothing in all this that the world might not know.' Surely the world is always the better for having a little truth instead of a great deal of idle inaccuracy and falsehood. That is my justification for publishing this, if justification be needed.

"If I did not fulfil his too high prophecy that 'in addition to your artistic eminence, I feel that you will achieve a solid social position, make yourself a great woman, and take a noble place in the history of your time,' I was the better for his having made it."

WHERE FAME HAS PASSED MERIT BY

ANOTHER English novelist, who, like George Gissing, has failed of gaining a wide public but possesses a devoted and discriminating one, is Leonard Merrick. For excellence in form, for "singular shapeliness," Mr. Howells places his novels next after Jane Austen in English fiction and Hawthorne in American, and he can think "of no recent fictionist of his nation who can quite match with Mr. Merrick in that excellence." This novelist's name may be sufficiently unknown in America to warrant saying that he was born in 1864, his father's name being William Miller. The dozen novels and the half-dozen plays that are credited to him in the English edition of "Who's Who" indicate that these have been the chief incidents of his life. It is asserted by Mr. Howells (in *The North American Review*, June 21) that Mr. Merrick was at one time an actor, a fact which perhaps explains why he chooses the particular world that most of his novels deal with—that of the theater. When not representing the lives of actors he is usually depicting the life of authors, and his story, we are told, "is commonly the story of obscure talent struggling to the light in

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those very uncertain avenues to distinction and prosperity; and he contrives to vary it only by the different phases of their failure or success, which is always the same sort of failure and success." In the mere choice of his world Merrick is fortunate in falling in with the trend of popular sympathy, as Mr. Howells shows us:

"It is certain that, since fiction ceased to concern itself solely with kings and princes, or even with the nobility and gentry, it has found nothing of such sovereign effect with the reader as the aspirations and adventures of people, the younger the people the better, trying to get past the publisher or the manager into the light of the public square. These at present share the sort of pull which the pirate and the robber, the seducer and the seduced, the pickpocket and the pauper, the bankrupt, the rightful heir, the good and the bad trade-unionist, the muscular Christian, the burglar and the detective, all once enjoyed in turn, and now enjoy no longer, at least with the polite reader; and it ought to be fortunate for Mr. Leonard Merrick that his novels are mainly concerned with them in the hour of their supreme attractiveness. I have, of course, no belief that Mr. Merrick chose them because of their pull; it is much more probable that, in the strange way these things come about, he was chosen by them because of his personal acquaintance with their experiences. It can not be any harm to cast upon a study of his fiction the light of the fact that he has himself been an actor and is an author, and it is scarcely impertinent to conjecture that the material of his fiction, out of which he has shaped its persons and events, is employed at first hand. A much more important fact is that he is always and instinctively artist enough to employ it for the stuff it is, and that he has not attempted, so far as I can make out, to pass off any clay image of his fabric for a statue of pure gold, or even of gilded bronze. No squalor of that world of his is blinked, and we learn to trust him, not perhaps implicitly, for a faithful report of the world he knows so well, but implicitly enough, because he seems to have no question as to his function in regard to it. He is quite as honest as a Latin and a Slav would be in his place, and never as dishonest as another Anglo-Saxon might be."

"The Actor Manager" is the title of what Mr. Howells regards as the best of Merrick's novels. Others that are named are "Quaint Companions," "Worldlings," "A Daughter of the Philistine," and "When Love Flies Out of the Window." There are in these books lovers who go on loving with a constancy which ought to have made for Mr. Merrick a wider public, this writer thinks. We read further:

"Of the two arch-enemies of love, prosperity and adversity, he makes an oftener study of adversity. There is a great deal of grim adversity in his books, which sometimes remains adversity to the end, but also sometimes puts off its frown. It is the more depressing when it becomes or remains the atmosphere of that ambition which seeks fruition in the successes of the theater. If we are to believe him, and somehow Mr. Merrick mostly makes you believe him, the poor creature—susually poor pretty creatures, who are trying to get upon the stage—are almost without number, and certainly outnumber the struggling journalists and authors a hundred to one. The spectacles of their humility and humiliation, of their meek endeavors and cruel defeats, are of such frequent recurrence in his novels and tales that, after a little knowledge of them, one approaches the scene with an expectation of heartache through which nothing short of the masterly dealing with them would support the reader. In the monotony of the event, it is most remarkable how he distinguishes and characterizes the different children of adversity, especially the daughters. They are commonly alike in their adversity, but they are individual in their way of experiencing it. In fact, in an age of intensely feminized fiction, he is one of the first of those who know how to catch the likenesses, to the last fleeting expression, of women; and especially of the women of the theater. Probably, these are not essentially different from other women, but they have an evolution through their environment which no one else seems to have studied so surpassingly well."

Mr. Merrick has perhaps forfeited popularity by declining to provide "the happy ending." "The populace have a right to good endings," Mr. Howells characteristically observes, "but not from everybody; they who love probability have also their rights." Of "The Actor Manager" Mr. Howells remarks that he can "recall no English novel in which the study of temperament and character is carried further or deeper, allowing for what the people are, and there is not a false or mistaken line or color in it." He asks:

"Why, then, is not this masterly novelist a master universally recognized and accepted? That is something I have asked myself more than once, especially in reading the criticisms of his several books, not one of which has lacked the praise of a critic qualified to carry conviction of its merit. Perhaps the secret is that the stories are almost always very unhappy. There is no consolation in their tragedy; they do not even raise a noble terror,' such as was once the supposed business of tragedy. Upon the whole, they leave you feeling mean, feeling retroactively capable of the shabby things which have been done in them. Another secret may be that, when the poverty which haunts them is relieved in this case or that, you are left with the sense of the vast poverty still remaining in the world. If a struggler is given a chance to get his breath, the great struggle of life goes on. Yet another secret may be that there is no fine world, no great world, in the books; we scarcely recall a person of title in any of them, and people who like to associate with rich or noble persons when they are 'taken out of themselves' have not so much as the company of one high-born villain or corrupt *grande dame.* Apparently, the glamour of the theater, of authorship, tho undeniable, is not potent enough for the general public. Yet it seems a pity for the general public that it should not read Mr. Merrick's novels; for, tho the honest reviewer would wish to guard the younger reader from knowledge of some of their facts, he would, in proportion to his honesty, wish to affirm the conscience with which the evil of these facts is moralized by their rarely faltering art."

LITERARY ANEMIA

SOME blight of feeling seems to be withering alike our capacity of deep enjoyment and of great production. So remarks a writer in *The Nation* (London), in dismay at the anemic condition of modern literature. "We must go back more than a century," it is asserted, "to find a time so barren as the present of great utterance in verse or prose." In an effort to find some of "the influences of our time adverse to great literature, its production and its enjoyment," only one true answer, according to the writer, can be found. It is this:

"Our incapacity for great passions. The reason for this is not that we live in a scientific, a mechanical age. . . . There is no reason to suppose that the marvelous advances of the physical sciences have encroached upon some limited stock of mental or spiritual energy in the nation. The drive of specialism in all departments of intellectual and practical activity has doubtless had more to do with the paucity of literary and artistic yield. For great literature and art demand the constant presence of the sense of wholeness in life, the universal standard, without which all creative emotion runs into abnormality and preciosity. But why do we appear incapable of great passion seeking expression in literary forms? It is not that the wells of national feeling are running dry, that ease of living and personal security have brought languor and indifference. There is no warrant for such pessimism; our energies of mind and body remain unabated; the zest of life, the keenness of intelligence, the craving for enjoyment flow as strong as ever, but they are dissipated in innumerable shallow channels. It is this dissipation of feeling, this distraction of intelligence, that squander our powers of creation and enjoyment.

"But it is not only by distraction and dissipation that the new life of the nation debars itself from wholesome, sustaining, and ennobling literary food. Literature is required to do a larger national work than it has ever yet been called upon to do. . . . Almost all our past writers, except stage dramatists, have written for the classes in a more or less extended sense; even those who, like Wordsworth, dealt simply and understandingly with the common folk were not writing for them; there has been in England no national poet as Burns is national in Scotland. It is the dawning recognition of this new need and opportunity, involving not only a readjustment of poetic forms and values, but a mighty confidence of vocation, that is giving this marked pause in our literary art."

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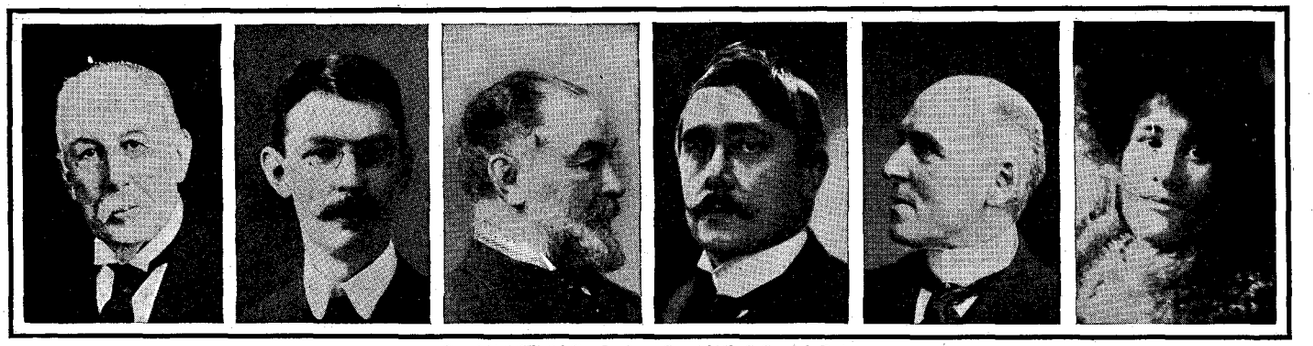

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GEN. E. P. ALEXANDER. WILLIAM S. DAVIS. FREDERIC HARRISON. MAURICE MAETERLINCK. HOWARD PYLE. ONOTA WATANNA.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Andy. Reed Anthony, Cowman: An Autobiography. With portrait. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Adams is the author of several books treating of cattle-raising in the Southwest. He is an undoubted authority upon this subject. His first book, "The Log of a Cowboy," dealt largely with the trade of the "cow-puncher," the every-day happenings of the trail. The present one takes a much larger view of the subject. It describes the cattleman's business in its relation to the interests of the people—the breeding, buying, and selling, the moving of the herds, the gradual organization of companies to carry on the business on a larger scale, and the ultimate elimination of more or less primitive methods by the newer modern ones which have transformed the industrial and commercial world.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the book is the contrast suggested between the practical, business-like cowman of reality and the more or less romantic cowboy who used to appear in the border stories of a generation ago. Romance in a larger sense, however, is by no means lacking in the volume. In reading these pages, which bear the stamp of downright honesty, the reader feels that he is in contact with the actual history of an important formative period of national industry—a period which, tho outside of the beaten track of history, is not without significance.

Alexander, Gen. E. P. Military Memoirs of a Confederate: A Critical Narrative. With sketch maps by the author. 8vo, pp. xviii–634. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 net.

The present work is of different type from the usual volume of war memoirs. As indicated in the preface, the author has no intention whatever of celebrating Confederate valor nor of setting forth the skill of Confederate generals. His object is so very different that, so far as we are aware, it stamps his book as unique among military memoirs. That object, he tells us, is "the criticism of each campaign, as one would criticize a game of chess, only to point out the good and bad plays on each side, and the moves which have influenced the result." He avers that this is far from being a grateful task, but insists on its importance for the benefit of general history, and especially for military students and staff officers. It is indeed to this class of readers that the book will be found most interesting; it should, however, appeal as well to the general reader who desires to be informed about the actual facts of the war. As the author reminds us, it is only of recent years—since the publication of the full official reports of both armies in one hundred and thirty-five volumes—that it has been possible to write a book of this character. General Alexander's volume is therefore the first expert criticism of the campaign of the Civil War by an actual participant. Of the author's capacity for his task there can be little doubt. General Alexander served as chief of artillery under Lee and Longstreet, is a West-Point graduate, and is recognized as a man of high attainments.

Not the least interesting of his brilliant surveys of the five years of conflict are his conclusions, set forth in the beginning of the volume, as to the results and lessons of the war. While maintaining his loyalty to the principle which inspired the heroic defenders of the Lost Cause, he acknowledges that events, seen in retrospect, have assumed a very different phase. He declares his conviction that what was once struggled for so desperately now seems no longer desirable. Indeed, events have shown that it would have proved "only a curse." Had the Southern cause succeeded, he avers, divergent interests must have separated the States into several groups, the divided nationalities would have been unable to command foreign credit, and would have been at the mercy of a strong foreign enemy. It is a striking and impressive tribute that this Confederate soldier pays to the Union.

General Alexander's critical history of the war includes all the great engagements from Bull Run to Appomattox. It is an exceedingly clear and impartial narrative, and is perfectly intelligible to the lay reader. A large amount of entirely new matter is introduced, and many important events are set forth in a new light. The book is likely to take a prominent place among the authoritative records of the Civil War.

As the Hague Ordains. Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Bielschowsky, Albert. The Life of Goethe. Vol. 2. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xi–454. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Birdseye, Clarence F. Individual Training in Our Colleges. 12mo, pp. xxvi–434. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Butler, Nicholas Murray. True and False Democracy. 12mo, pp. ix–111. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Crawshaw, William H., A.M. [Professor of English Literature in Colgate University]. The Making of English Literature. Numerous illustrations. 12mo, pp. 474. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Many treatises on the subject of English literature have been published during recent years, some of mediocre quality, others of attractive style and marking an advance in methods of treatment. The present work is one of the most satisfactory of compendiums. It is conceived on new lines and in many respects is better adapted for the student and general reader than any treatise of the kind that we can recall. The general plan is an admirable one. The author has avoided direct and separate discussion of general English history, and has sought to concentrate attention upon great literary works, personalities, and movements. The historical background is rather suggested and implied than directly indicated. Even biographical detail has been selected with a view to its direct relation to literature. The book bears strong evidence of the influence which Taine has exercised upon contemporaneous literary history and criticism.

Dalpyn, Edgar. One with the Eternal. 16mo, pp. 71. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 35 cents net.

Davis, William Stearns. A Victor of Salamis. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Deeping, Warwick. A Woman's War. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

During, Stella M. Disinherited. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 391. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Fisk, May Isabel. The Talking Woman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. v–167. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25 net.

Fiske, John. Essays, Historical and Literary. Portrait. New edition. Two volumes in one. 8vo, pp. 316. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3 net.

Fitch, Clyde. The Truth. 16mo, pp. xiii–237. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents net.

Griffith, J. P. Crozer, M.D. The Care of the Baby. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 455. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $1.50 net.

Harrison, Frederic. The Creed of a Layman. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: The Macmill n Co.

Haynes, Artemas Jean. Social and Religious Ideals. 16mo, pp. xvi–168. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Howe, Frederic C. The British City. 12mo, pp. xvi–370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Hoyt, William Henry, A.M. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xiii–284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hubbard. Elbert. White Hyacinths. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 51. East Aurora, N. Y. The Roycrofters.

Kent, Charles Foster. Israel's Laws and Legal Precedents. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xxxv–301. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75 net.

Machen, Arthur. The Hill of Dreams. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 309. Boston. Dana Estes & Co.

Mackail, J. W. Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology. 16mo, pp. 175. London Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

Macleod, Fiona. The Sin Eater. 16mo, pp. 280; Pharias. 12mo, pp. xi–144. New York: Duffield & Co.

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McCarthy, Justin Huntly. Needles and Pins. 12mo, pp. 371. New York; London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. The Measure of the Hours. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net.

Mathews, Shailer. The Church and the Changing Order. 12mo, pp. viii–255. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Maynadier, Howard. The Arthur of the English Poets. 12mo, pp. ix–454. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

The purpose of Mr. Maynadier's book is to trace Arthurian legends to their sources, to tell more fully of their origin and growth, and to keep more closely to English countries than MacCallum had done. The new book has grown from a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University and Radcliffe College in 1900. It is in general a work of original research and is a contribution of value to one of the most interesting departments of English literature.

Mr. Maynadier has not sought to advance new theories regarding the origin and development of the legends. His purpose, rather, has been to select what seemed to him the sanest opinions held by students of medieval literature upon the Round-Table stories, and to present them clearly and simply. The legends are regarded by Mr. Maynadier as one of the most notable manifestations in the history of English literature. For the last hundred and thirty years the Round-Table epic has been one of the chief sources of inspiration for poets, painters, and musicians. The author examines the sources of Arthur's immense literary fame and sets forth the divergent views of various contemporary scholars. Separate chapters deal with Lancelot, Tristram and Iseult, and the Holy Grail.

Michael, Helen Abbott. Studies in Plant and Organic Chemistry, and Literary Papers. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 423. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. $2.50 net.

Miles, George Henry. Said the Rose, and Other Lyrics. 12mo, pp. lvi–154. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents net.

Montgomery, James Allen. The Samaritans. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xiv–358. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $2 net.

Munro, Neil. "Bud." Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Muther, Richard. The History of Modern Painting. Illustrated. Four vols., quarto. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $25 net.

Peabody, Marion L. My Graduation. Illustrated. 8mo. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. $2.50.

Plummer, May Wright. Roy & Ray in Mexico. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–403. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net, by mail $1.90.

Porter, Burton B. One of the People. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. iv–382. New York: H. E. Hayes. $1.50 net.

Pyle, Howard. Stolen Treasure. Illustrated by the author. 12mo, pp. 254. New York Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

In these strenuous pages "things happen" with a vengeance. Here are stories of pirate decks thronged with marvelous ill-favored buccaneers in jack-boots and feathered hats, treasure-chests wrested from the Spaniard and buried in the sand, galleons flying the black flag and plowing the Spanish Main, gold and silver galore, and pieces of eight splashed with blood. Through the tragic haze stalk the actual figures of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan. The deeds of these red marauders of the deep are chronicled in the old-fashioned, lively style that delighted novel-readers of a hundred years ago. Mr. Pyle has so fine an appreciation of the voracious appetite of his public for horrors that he has invented a new thrill—a pirate ghost, who appears in thunder and lightning during a sea-fight. Nay, to cap the climax, he has brought the devil himself upon the stage, thus appropriately rounding out a series of stories that it would be difficult to excel among recent efforts of the kind. Altho Mr. Pyle's delightful tales appeal primarily to youthful readers, they may be recommended as a sort of tonic for adults grown weary of the fiction of the day. The pictures, which are by the author, are of course in perfect tune with the lively narrative.

Pyle, Walter L., A.M., M.D. [Editor]. A Manual of Personal Hygiene. By D. H. Bergey, J. W. Courtney, George Howard Fox, E. Fletcher Ingals, Walter L. Pyle, B. Alexander Randall, G. N. Stewart, and Charles G. Stockton. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–451. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $1.50 net.

Saleeby, C. W., M.D. Worry: The Disease of the Age. 12mo, pp. xi–311. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

What has not been sufficiently recognized, the author urges, is the importance of worry, not merely as implying the absence of happiness and thus having a negative significance, but as being the efficient cause of evils far greater than itself—"the cause predisposing to disease which otherwise would have been escaped altogether." His testimony, based on actual experience and careful study, is to the effect that worry is the immediate cause determining the fatal issue of illnesses which otherwise might have been survived. Worry is alleged to be the most potent cause of insomnia, and as a contributory cause to a long list of human ills.

Dr. Saleeby's views and philosophical speculations upon worry as the "disease of the age" are interesting. Every access of civilization, he asserts, tends to augment the malady. Printing must have multiplied it a hundredfold. Modern cities, with their killing pace, their foul air, and artificial conditions, have done as much. It is indeed to the "citi-fied" that the author directly addresses his book. The highly complex life of the city is a direct breeder of worry. Year by year worry, fear, and fretting are declared to increase the percentage of self-inflicted deaths. It is also regarded as being symptomatic of the general disease that men and women show their need for psychic help by the invention of new religions whose principal claim to consideration is based on their potency to bring peace and content of mind.

Sheppard, Alfred Tresidder. Running Horse Inn. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 395. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Townsend, Charles Wendell, M.D. Along the Labrador Coast. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–289. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

Wallace, Dillon. The Long Labrador Trail. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–308. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Wallace was the companion explorer of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., who, as is generally remembered, met with a sad fate in 1903, succumbing to starvation during his expedition in Labrador. Mr. Wallace promised Hubbard a short time before the latter's death that should he himself survive he would publish the story of the expedition. This he did in "The Lure of the Labrador Wild." In the present work we have a continuation of those stirring adventures.

The work which Hubbard had set himself to accomplish was this: To penetrate the Labrador Peninsula from Groswater Bay, follow the old northern trail known to the Hudson's Bay Company one hundred and forty miles inland to Lake Nichihaman, and proceed through the lake and northward until he had located the headwaters of the George River. It was his intention to sail down this river to the hunting-camp of the Nenetot Indians and there witness the annual migration of the caribou to the eastern seacoast.

There is an element of genuine tragedy in the story of how the born explorer was stricken down at the time when the discovery which his heart was set upon was about to be realized. The memory of the sad event seems to have been continually with Mr. Wallace during the second expedition. He actually succeeded in redeeming his pledge, not precisely as his ill-starred companion had planned it all, but in sufficient conformity with that plan to astonish the reader. "The Long Labrador Trail" is a thoroughly interesting account of a country which, in desolation, may be said to rival the Far North. The chapters "On the Threshold of the Unknown" and "The Last of Civilization" remind the reader of the pioneer experiences of three hundred years ago. Adventures of unwonted and at times startling nature were encountered by the party.

Watanna, Onoto. The Diary of Delia. Being a Veracious Chronicle of the Kitchen, with Some Side-Lights on the Parlor. Illustrated by May Wilson Preston. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

Greasy Joan, keeling the pots in her citadel, the scullery, and thence extending her "spheres of influence" until she exercises a vague sovereignty over the whole household, has long been a favorite theme for humorists. The mere mention of an "intelligence office" brings a smile to the weariest face. In the hands of such a writer as Mrs. Ward, the theme, hackneyed as it is, can become almost great, as those know who have read "The Successors of Mary the First." Dealt with by a lesser artist, the subject is a perilous one, for in the region of literature the nuance that divides humor from vulgarity is an abyss—a truth that is made very plain by the book before us.

"The Diary of Delia" is put forth by those responsible for it as the "most humorous story of the season," as "the servant's answer to the great American servant question.' It is written entirely in dialect—a dialect of an unheard-of species which is attained by the process of mangling almost every single word in the lexicon. "Kailyard" is easy reading compared to this Esperanto of the scullery. The prose of Mr. Dooley and Captain Costigan are classic in comparison with it. Obviously it has been the author's intention to present her heroine in the unrelieved vulgarity aimed at by caricaturists who exploit this type. Delia is presented as a sort of virago Gorgon—a cook, it is true, but a cook able at will to freeze with a stare any member of the household who has the temerity to oppose her. It is a pity that the author did not elect to tell the history of her heroine in some language intelligible to human beings. To say that the book is lacking in any vestige of humor is not derogatory, for no one expects humor in Yahoo or Tibetan.

Wiley, Harvey W., M.D. Foods and Their Adulteration. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xii–625. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Winterburn, Rosa V. Methods in Teaching. 12mo. pp. xii–350. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

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CURRENT POETRY

I Shall Make a Brave Death.

By Robert Loveman.

I shall make a brave death,
Spite of hell and all;
I shall with my parting breath
Hold pale fate in thrall.

I shall make a brave death,
Stand thou by and see,
How old comrade life and I
Can part company.
—*From Uncle Remus's Magazine* (July).

The Leper.

By Karl Junker.

Hear the leper! Down the street
Sound his shuffling, weary feet.
Run within!
Little children, do not look;
Hide your eyes behind your book:
For his face is scarred and thin,
Lined by sin.

Hear the leper! Shut the door;
Double lock the gate once more.
Do not peep
Round the curtain's lifted side;
If he sees you, wo betide,
For that dreadful face will creep
Through your sleep.

'Ware the leper! Who can know
That he loves these children so—
That he slips
Through the hated market-place
Just to watch a baby's face
And the joys its mother sips
From its lips?
—*From the Century* (July)

The Green Inn.

By Theodosia Garrison.

I sicken of men's company—
The crowded tavern's din,
Where all day long with oath and song
Sit they who entrance win;
So come I out from noise and rout
To rest in God's Green Inn.

Here none may mock an empty purse
Or ragged coat and poor,
But Silence waits within the gates,
And Peace beside the door;
The weary guest is welcomest,
The richest pays no score.

The roof is high and arched and blue,
The floor is spread with pine;
On my four walls the sunlight falls
In golden flecks and fine;
And swift and fleet, on noiseless feet
The Four Winds bring me wine.

Upon my board they set their store—
Great drinks mixt cunningly,
Wherein the scent of furze is blent
With odor of the sea,
As from a cup I drink it up
To thrill the veins of me.

It's I will sit in God's Green Inn
Unvexed by man or ghost,
Yet ever fed and comforted,
Companioned by mine host,
And watched at night by that white light
High-swung from coast to coast.

Oh, you who in the House of Strife
Quarrel and game and sin,
Come out and see what cheer may be
For starveling souls and thin,

GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

They *will* run wild. They *will* roll on the grass. They *will* soil their dresses. They *will* get their hands and faces dirty.

All right! Let them.

Ivory Soap will make everything clean again.

It is the one soap that is equally available for bath, toilet and fine laundry use. And the reason is simply this:

Ivory Soap is Pure Soap
. . . . And Nothing Else.

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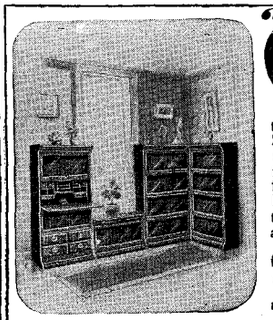
Williams Metal Stamping Company, 321 Babcock St., Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.



"GUNN" SECTIONAL BOOK-CASES

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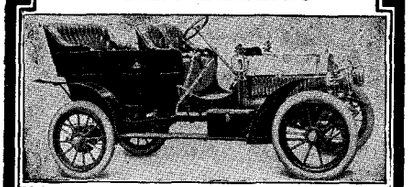

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Model H—30 h. p., 4 Cylinder Touring Car, $2,500, Catalog H AB

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Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

Who come at last from drought and fast
To sit in God's Green Inn
—*From Scribner's* (July).

The Spinners.

BY JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

Women, O Women, O Women, O Women, that sing
as ye weep and ye weave,
Will ye rede me the rede of the song that ye sing
and the rune of the rope that ye reeve?
Of a thread of the hair of a love that is dead and a
hair of a love that will be
Do ye weave and ye reeve ere the curtel-ax cleave;
but whereof do ye strand, ye three?

Oh, Eld is the name of the song that we sing, and the staves are of Sorrow and Sleep;
And Weird is the name of the rope that we reeve as we labor and skelloch and weep;
Of Hate with a strand, and with Love of a strand, of the hair of your heverils twain
Do we reeve as we sing: and we bind them with Dole that shall be till ye slumber again!
—*From the Reader* (July).

The Cry of the Russian Children.

BY R. C. LEHMANN.

What cry was that? Methought I heard a cry,
Faint and far off and pitiful and weak.
No, no, it was the sigh
Of the west wind that stirred the opening leaves;
Or did some swallow, late-returned and meek,
Twitter her humble gladness from the new-found
eaves?

Again! It *is* a cry! And yet again
And first it swells, and then it seems to fade—
A cry of infinite weariness
And deep distress:
A cry of little children spent with pain,
A cry to make the boldest heart afraid,
A cry of mothers fighting off with prayer
The black-winged angel of despair,
Or mourning by the grave
Of children whom nor love nor tears availed to save.

Louder than rolling drum,
More piercing than the clamorous bugle's notes,
From Russia's stricken wastes the cry has come
Of many thousand tender little throats,
Soon to be dumb
Unless— But we are very very far,
And we have much to do
Under our brighter and more fortunate star
The whole day through—
Joyance and high delight and festival
For great and small
At home, and our own children claim their share:
We have no gift to spare
For Russia's children, and this cry of fear
Was but a dream-sound buzzing in our ear.

Is this our answer? No, it can not be:
We can not choose but hear. This is no dream
That makes imagined things to seem:
This is God's truth that pleads for charity.
For God, who set the nations far apart,
Estranged by thought and speech,
He bound us each to each,
Heart that can suffer unto suffering heart.
In his high Name we can not let the cry
Of little children go unheeded by.

For he was once himself a little child,
Humble and mild,
And loved all children; and I think his face
In that eternal place
Where still he waits and watches us will smile
For love of pity if we stretch our hand
And let our gifts go forth o'er many a mile
Of stormy sea and many leagues of land.
Hark, how the little children make their plea,
Their pitiful plea for help. What shall our answer be? —*From Punch.*

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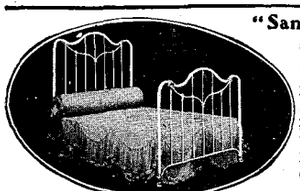

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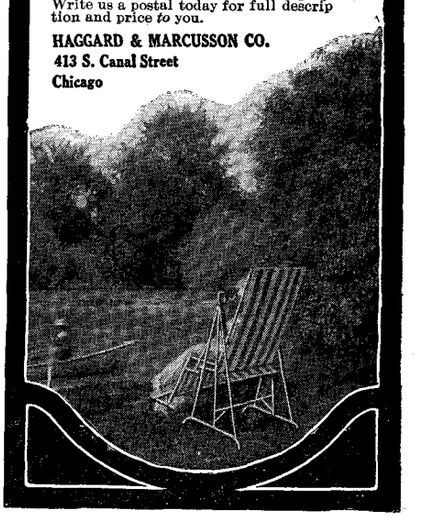

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PERSONAL

The Vigneron of Southern France.—In the wine-growing districts of the South of France, vast losses of money, due to the destruction of vines by parasitic insects, have caused the market to be flooded with an adulterated fluid to the extent of seriously competing with good wine, because of its cheaper price. Owing to the resulting acute distress, millions of people are refusing to pay the taxes. When the active revolt began, which may bring to a standstill the civil administration of a third of France, a "vigneron," Marcelin Albert by name, telegraphed the head of the Government that there was no need to send troops as he would guarantee order. At Montpellier on a recent Sunday, this once unknown farmer, brought together, it is estimated, a gathering of some 600,000 people. He has since surrendered to the authorities and is now in jail at Montpellier. In reference to this remarkable organization he was asked by a representative of the New York *Times*:

"When did you get this idea, and how did you, an unknown vigneron, have the daring to undertake it?"

"I have been working to this end for seven years. I expected no remedy from the Government and no assistance from the smooth-talking politicians, who think only of their particular interests. I said, my country must save itself or it is dead. I have said that and I have agitated. Voilà!"

"It is well said, but how did you do it?"

"It has not been easy," said the agitator. "There is an abyss between conceiving an idea and putting it into practise. I have seen the misery, and patiently I waited for comrades to join me. The authorities all laughed and said I was a fool, but I said nothing and worked, going from village to village, talking only to the peasants. I am an enemy of all societies, for a society is able to exist only by dependence upon those who compose it. I have been insulted, villified, and every one gave me a kick. This went on for years. But I remained tranquil, knowing that the time had not come. The newspapers refused to print my communications, and I said, 'Bon, bon! Ça va bien!' But as the misery and hunger grew, the peasants began to listen."

In Februray last Marcelin Albert sent the following telegram to Mr. Clemenceau: "The Midi is dying. In the name of all, workers, merchants, wine-growers,

COFFEE COMPLEXION

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself.

"I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

"When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it in place of coffee.

"I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system, and when that is in good condition one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

My Strongest Statements about the "Maxwell" have not been nearly strong enough, as proved by the latest extraordinary achievements of this wonderful car

The "Maxwell" swept the entire light car field at the great Wilkes-Barre Climb. 12–14 H. P. stock Tourabouts costing only $825 won first and second place in the **thousand dollar class.**

This victory did not surprise those who know the "Maxwell"—but even they were astonished when this same Tourabout landed second place against cars costing as high as $2,500.

The 12–14 H. P. "Maxwell" can actually beat cars rated at from 30 to 40 H. P., and costing three times the price of

The "Maxwell"

because "Maxwell" horse power is real—every ounce of it gets *right into action* driving the car.

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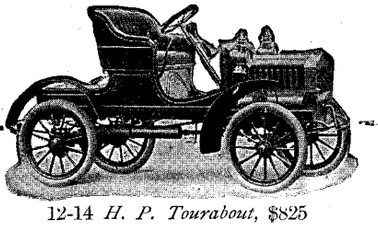
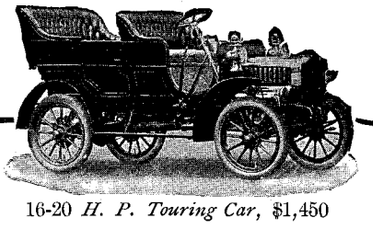


12-14 *H. P. Tourabout*, $825



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Write for free booklet about my stogies; it's interesting

fathers without hope and women facing dishonor, have pity.

"The keys that open the prisons are never able to open the graves."

Like nearly all his confreres in the South, Marcelin is a born orator, but in his case he was nourished on revolutionary literature.

"When only fifteen, in a *pension* at Carcassonne," said he, "I read with passion revolutionary history. I had a note-book and day by day put down my thoughts, philosophical and otherwise, which I entitled 'Impressions of My Youth.' One day the censor came and destroyed it. I said to him, 'My dear Sir, you have burned my future!'

"I left Carcassonne, saying I should never return, and I have kept my word. I have never budged from Argelliers, my birthplace, since I was nineteen. I have passed my life and employed my energies to defend the causes of justice. It is very difficul.. The truth is always antagonized, and one is not able to break the circle of special interests without stirring up enemies to the right and left."

"Do you know that you make one think of personages in the revolution?"

Suddenly and naturally the leader of a million souls said:

"I believe it, I know it. I am always like that. I have been so always."

"Are you, then, at the bottom of your soul, without ambition?"

Covering his chest with one hand, he stretched out the other, in gesture as President Lincoln might have done.

"I have no ambition."

In a note-book of Marcelin Albert that has been found is the sentence: "The violent revolution will discover the responsibility. In it is only needed a spark to set fire to the nation." And the South is aflame.

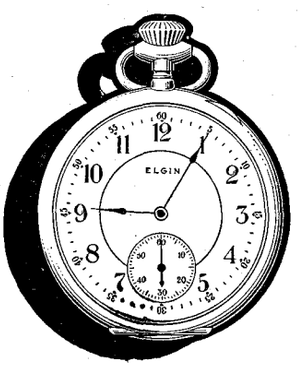
An Indian's First School Day.—When Ohiyesa entered the schoolroom for the first time he left behind him much more liberty than does the average schoolboy of to-day. He had been brought up on the back of a pony, and had been used to roaming the wild prairies and the woods at will. But his father, a Sioux Indian, who had become used in part to the ways of the white man, decreed that Ohiyesa must give up his freedom and enter the mission school with other boys of his race. In *The Outlook*, Mr. Charles A. Eastman, who in his youth claimed the Indian name Ohiyesa, tells the experiences of his first day at school.

The boys played ball and various other games, but I tied my pony to a tree and then walked up to the schoolhouse and stood there as still as if I had been glued to the wall. Presently the teacher came out and rang a bell, and all the children went in, but I waited for some time before entering, and then slid inside and took the seat nearest the door. I felt singularly out of place, and for the twentieth time wished my father had not sent me.

When the teacher spoke to me, I had not the slightest idea what he meant, so I did not trouble myself to make any demonstration, for fear of giving offense. Finally he asked in broken Sioux, 'What is your name?" Evidently he had not been among the Indians long, or he would not have asked that question. It takes a tactician and a diplomat to get an Indian to tell his name! The poor man was compelled to give up the attempt and resume his seat on the platform.

He then gave some unintelligible directions, and, to my great surprize, the pupils in turn held their books open and talked the talk of a strange people. Afterward the teacher made some curious signs upon a blackboard on the wall, and seemed to ask the children to read them. To me they did not compare in interest with my bird's track and fish-fin studies on the sands. I was something like a wild cub caught over night, and appearing in the corral next morning with the lambs. I had seen nothing thus far to prove to me the good of civilization.

Meanwhile the children grew more familiar, and whispered references were made to the "new boy's" personal appearance. At last he was called "Baby"



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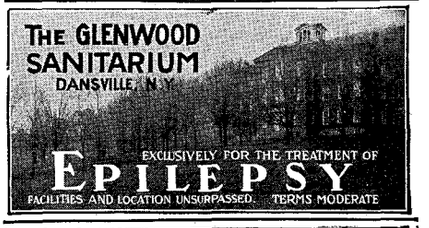

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by one of the big boys; but this was not meant for him to hear, so he did not care to hear. He rose silently and walked out. He did not dare to do or say anything in departing. The boys watched him as he led his pony to the river to drink and then jumped upon his back and started for home at a good pace. They cheered as he started over the hills: "Hoo-oo! hoo-oo! there goes the long-haired boy!"

When I was well out of sight of the school, I pulled in my pony and made him walk slowly home.

"Will going to that place make a man brave and strong?" I asked myself. "I must tell my father that I can not stay here. I must go back to my uncle in Canada, who taught me to hunt and shoot and to be a brave man. They might as well try to make a buffalo build houses like a beaver as to teach me to be a white man," I thought. . . . . .

I took the situation seriously enough, and I remember I went with it where all my people go when they want light—into the thick woods. I needed counsel, and human counsel did not satisfy me. I had been taught to seek the "Great Mystery" in silence, in the deep forest, or on the height of the mountain. There were no mountains here, so I retired into the woods. I knew nothing of the white man's religion; I only followed the teaching of my ancestors.

When I came back, my heart was strong. I desired to follow the new trail to the end. I knew that, like the little brook, it must lead to larger and larger ones until it became a resistless river, and I shivered to think of it. But again I recalled the teachings of my people, and determined to imitate their undaunted bravery and stoic resignation. However, I was far from having realized the long, tedious years of study and confinement before I could begin to achieve what I had planned.

A Woman Magistrate.—Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch has been elected magistrate and judge in Evanston, Ill., by an overwhelming majority of votes. When the post of magistrate was left vacant by the retirement of Justice Kessar, but one man could be induced to run for the office; the other lawyers who had been approached to accept the nomination having declined because of business reasons. While this only candidate "began to fit in readiness a suite of offices," Mrs. McCulloch announced her willingness to become a candidate, and in spite of the predictions

GETTING READY

Feeding Ahead of Hot Weather.

"Not quite so much meat in springtime; use the cereals, as they heat the blood less." Seasonable advice from an old practitioner.

If one uses some care as to food, the hot weather will be passed as comfortably as any season. In fact, a person possessed of a perfectly balanced set of nerves can be happy and comfortable under most any conditions.

The truest food for building up the nervous system to a perfect condition is Grape-Nuts. The makers are skilled in their art, and knowing that nature fills the brain and nerve centres with a soft gray matter which is used up more or less each day and must be replaced (or nervous prostration sets in), and also knowing that this gray matter is made by the combination of albumen and phosphate of potash, they select the parts of the field grains that contain the needed materials, manufacture them into a delicious food, ready cooked, predigested, and of a fascinating flavour.

The use of Grape-Nuts quickly proves that it really does rebuild and strengthen the nervous system in a most certain manner. Sold by all first-class grocers and in daily use in hundreds of thousands of the best families all over the world. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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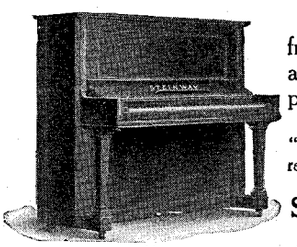
INITIATIVE

The singular distinction that lifts the Steinway to an international and commanding position among pianos is due to the power of Steinway initiative.

The Steinways have been for four generations, and are to-day, initiators and originators—never imitators and followers. The various inventions and innovations that have made the Steinway Concert Grand Piano the ideal concert grand, and the five-foot-ten-inch Miniature Grand the ideal small grand, ***are all Steinway inventions and innovations.***

Consequently, the history of piano-progress for the past half century is practically identical with the history of the House of Steinway.

The latest evidence of Steinway initiative is the marvelous Vertegrand at $500, a turned grand piano in upright form, which fixes the standard for all uprights.



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PRICE $500

Steinway Pianos can be bought from any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices with cost of transportation added.

Illustrated catalogue and the little booklet, "The Triumph of the Vertegrand," sent on request and mention of this magazine.

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NEW JERSEY, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware

Bordentown Military Institute Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Boys' summer camp in Canada. Illustrated book and school paper. REV. T. H. LANDON, A.M., D.D., Principal. MAJOR T. D. LANDON, Commandant.

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SCHOOL OF ACTING—OPERA—SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—MODERN LANGUAGES.

No school of its kind offers such comprehensive advantages. Has the strongest Faculty ever assembled in a College of Musical Learning.

Investigation will demonstrate the superiority of this Institution.

42nd SEASON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 9.

Catalog giving full information mailed free upon application.

NOTE—Applications for the 45 Free and 150 Partial Scholarships will be received until August 31.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

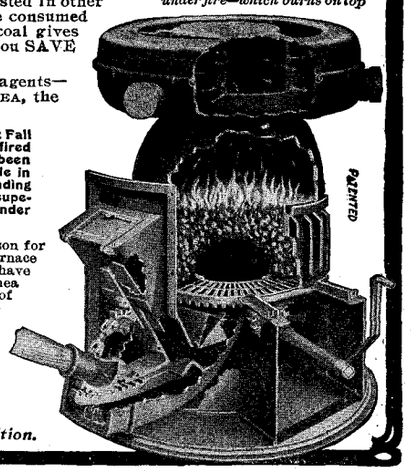
HERE'S a July message that is of such profitable furnace-cheer that it will interest those now searching for the cool spots. How would YOU like to save big money *every year* on your coal bills? If you are building or contemplating a new heating equipment for your home or properties, there is ONE furnace that will add greatest value to them, for the

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace

Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

If you are a home owner, this saving *must* appeal to you. If you rent houses to others, an **Underfeed** will enable you to lease them at gilt-edge figures. The **Underfeed** is a *modern furnace with all the fire on top.* Smoke and gases wasted in other furnaces, must pass through the flames and are consumed and converted into heat. Lowest grade slack coal gives as much *clean* heat as high grade anthracite. You SAVE the difference in cost.

Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top



Writing recently to our Nashville, Tenn., agents—The Jones & Hopkins Mfg. Co.,—ISAAC T. RHEA, the Nashville grain man, enthused in this way:

"The Underfeed Furnace you put in for me last Fall has exceeded my expectations for efficiency. I fired it in October and the cost of fuel has only been $30.00. There is no dust at all and it is simple in operation. I have no hesitancy in recommending The Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace to be superior to any other hot-air furnace that has come under my observation."

Mr. Rhea added that it cost him more than $100 a season for coal during each of the winters he used the Topfeed furnace which he discarded for the **Underfeed.** Thousands have experienced the same saving delight of which Mr. Rhea writes, and we'd like to send to anyone interested a lot of fac-simile testimonials of similar strain and our Illustrated Underfeed Booklet.

Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON COMPANY
304 W. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O.
Dealers ALL Make Money on Our Proposition.

For the advertiser of products appealing to the upper business and professional classes no other weekly news magazine in proportion to its total circulation offers so much that is meat, so little that is waste, as The Literary Digest

Effectiveness of Hardware

The architectural effectiveness of a house may be emphasized by the character of the hardware trimmings. The importance of right selection cannot be too strongly impressed upon the prospective builder; so if *you* are planning to build a new home, or remodel the old, choose the hardware *yourself.* In this way you can keep the cost at its lowest figure, and at the same time know that in quality and appearance the hardware is in keeping with your ideas of what is appropriate.

SARGENT'S
Artistic Hardware

is made in a wide range of designs that acccord with any architectural style or period. With the aid of SARGENT'S Book of Designs (sent free) you can make a selection that will harmonize with the new home and exactly suit your own taste. Besides illustrating nearly 70 different styles of hardware, the book of designs describes the Easy Spring Principle of Sargent's Locks.

Our Colonial Book will be of real value to you if your ideas favor the Colonial in architecture. Complimentary copy upon request.

SARGENT & CO.
160 Leonard St., New York.

of the city officials she carried the day. A writer in the *National Home Journal* of St. Louis, says:

But Mrs. McCulloch is in every way fitted to the post. For, in addition to being a mother of small children, a social leader and a clubwoman of wide repute, she is admitted by prominent members of the bar to be one of the most brilliant and capable women lawyers in the country, having long been the partner of her equally capable husband, Mr. F. H. McCulloch, the name of the firm law being McCulloch & McCulloch, with offices in Chicago.

She has been a member of legislative committees in several women's organizations, among these being the Evanston Woman's Club, Chicago Woman's Club, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and the Chicago Political Equality League. She frequently prepared bills and worked for their passage at Springfield, and finally secured the enactment of some into laws. Besides this, Mrs. McCulloch is legal adviser to several organizations.

And now since the duties of her new office are incumbent upon her, Mrs. McCulloch has made the suggestion to the women of the State that some woman lobbyist be appointed and supported at the capitol, who shall take it upon herself to work among the legislators "on the ground," and "talk" them into acting upon worthy bills presented by the various women's clubs of the State. And as Mrs. McCulloch says, "This woman should not only have brains, but beauty, social prominence, and charm of manner as well, and be able to stay right on the spot; as a committee of clubwomen going to the State capital for a day at a time, trying to enlist the interest of politicians who are too busy to see them, or can not be found at all, seldom if ever meet with success.

Mrs. McCulloch has been a lawyer for twenty-one years. She is a graduate of the law college connected with Northwestern University, of the class of 1886, and was admitted in that year to practise before the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in 1898 to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States.

This brilliant woman is the loving mother of four children, the oldest being fifteen and the two smaller still of tender years, and, despite her active and busy life, is very domestic in her tastes. She has been a taxpayer in Evanston since 1892, and one of her chief reasons for entering so heartily into the late judicial race was that, if elected, her duties would be nearer her home and children.

There is no doubt that Mrs. McCulloch will make her term of office an interesting one. She will make a test of all the possibilities open to the woman lawyer; and those of the officials of the municipal government of Evanston who first pondered over the legality of her candidacy are now among the foremost to bid her welcome.

Mrs. McCulloch says she has one message for women, and that is:

"Let each woman do what she can do best."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

The Last Straw.—"I never do have any luck. Now a raging toothache has begun just at the moment that I was going to take my life, and the nearest dentist lives at least three leagues from here."—*Pele Mele.*

Not Worth Saving.—"How do you manage here without a doctor within ten miles? Suppose somebody is taken ill?"

"Sure, we'd just give him a glass of whisky, sor!"

"And if that did no good?"

"Then we'd give him another!"

"But suppose that had no result?"

"Bedad, then, we'd know he wasn't worth throuh lin' about."—*Tit-Bits.*

Great Agent.—"Have you sold your country villa yet?"

"No; I'm not going to sell it now."

"How's that?"

"Well, I gave instructions to an agent to advertise it for sale, and the description he wrote of it was so enchanting that I couldn't make up my mind to apart with it."—*Pele-Mele.*

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ought to Know How.—The animal-trainer having been taken suddenly ill, his wife reported for duty in his stead.

"Have you ever had any experience in this line?" asked the owner of the circus and menagerie, with some doubt.

"Not just exactly in this line," she said "but my husband manages the beasts all right, doesn't he?"

"He certainly does."

"Well, you ought to see how easy I can manage him."—*Chicago Tribune.*

On Guard.—GENTLEMAN (to the stage manager)—"Why does Hamlet move up and down the stage all the while he utters his soliloquy?"

"He knows his public—if he was to stand still he might perhaps be hit by something."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Just as He Said He Would.—"Be mine!" he cried, in a voice surcharged with anguish. "If you refuse me, I shall die!"

But the heartless girl refused him. That was sixty years ago. Yesterday he died.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Moral Thief is Not a Legal Thief in the eyes of the law, and by that token many a man is at home when his rightful place is in jail. But the question is: Shall we, as a public, help this sort of man along? And this question brings itself home with peculiar force to women, who are the buying power of our country. A man, by dint of thought and work, invents an article of food, of wearing apparel, or for domestic use. He carries out his conception: he gets it ready for the market: he recognizes the requirements of the law of the land and patents his article: he invests large sums of money in letting the people know about it, and he makes a success. That is, thousands buy the result of the thought of his brain, the investment of his money, and his honest, legitimate methods. Along comes a man who has no brain wherewith to conceive except to trade upon the other man's success, and "Uneeda Biscuit" becomes "Uwanta Biscuit"; "Jap-a-lac" becomes "Jac-a-lac"; "Cottolene" becomes "Cottoleo"; "Pears' Soap" becomes "Peer's Soap," and so on. All these imitations are purely and palpably intended to mislead the public, to confuse the buyer. Now this imitator does not need to invent: he has no call to invest capital: he goes on the wave of popular support created by the man who legitimately launched the result of his honest thought. Such a parasite not only lives on the brain and capital of another, but he also distinctly hopes to get an undeserved livelihood by playing upon the credulity of the public. He is a coward, as is proved by the fact that he imitates. His article is never so good as that which he imitates, for the same moral twist that plays upon a name will play upon the quality of the article. As a matter of fact, he has no need to think of the quality of his article, for he relies for his sales on his misleading label: hence, quality, to him, is of slight importance, and therein lies the fraud against the consuming public.

The bid for patronage upon which he usually catches the eye of the thrifty woman is his untruthful assurance that his article "is just as good as others," and—here comes in his strong point—"it is cheaper in price." And thus thousands of women are fooled: trapt into supporting a moral thief and a business coward—a man whom decent business men shun—and getting a cheaper article at a cheaper price. A woman sometimes fails to realize that she has it in her power to raise the standard of American business honesty by a refusal to patronize such imitations. For just in proportion as she makes it easier or harder for these moral thieves to succeed, so does she make the business of honest dealings easier or harder for her husband or son. Business will be honest just so far as the public demands it shall be. The two or three cents saved by a woman in her support of an imitative article represent the costliest investment she can make toward the lowering of those business ideals with which her son must sooner or later battle when he goes out into the commercial world. It is she who, by her patronage, builds up or tears down honest business ideals. —From *The Ladies' Home Journal.*

Dioxogen

H_2O_2 3%

THE ABSOLUTELY PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

YOU CAN SEE IT WORK

You do not have to "imagine" that DIOXOGEN is doing good. You can see it work. You can feel it cleanse. Take a little in your mouth and pump it back and forth between the teeth. It will bubble and foam if the mouth is not clean. This optical demonstration is very surprising to one who does not know the delightful sense of cleanliness which comes from DIOXOGEN. As a prophylactic cleanser of teeth, throat, nose, skin and all parts of the body, particularly if injured, DIOXOGEN has an almost unlimited field of usefulness.

The market is full of inferior Peroxide intended for commercial purposes. Frequently this low grade impure Peroxide is dispensed as "pure" Peroxide of Hydrogen. There is no telling what quality you will get unless you call for DIOXOGEN, and insist on getting it in the original sealed package.

Inferior Peroxides change, turn rank, spoil, explode, or have a bitter "feverish" taste, or a sickish, sweetish odor. The stability of DIOXOGEN is due to its purity. It has a delightful, clean, wholesome taste. It does not change or spoil.

Never ask merely for "Peroxide." Ask for DIOXOGEN—"The kind that keeps." Get the sealed package.

Three popular sizes sold everywhere.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK

Hopkins & Allen RIFLES

22 Caliber—BEST MADE AT THE PRICE—32 Caliber

No gun you can procure will give more satisfaction during the months of vacation than a HOPKINS & ALLEN light caliber rifle. They are light, trim and up to date, shoot true to your aim and can be taken apart and packed in the suit case for traveling. *Make it a point to examine these Rifles before your vacation. You can find them at any good hardware or sporting goods store. They drive tacks at 60 yards; handle perfectly; have deep seated screw-key take-down joints and cost less than any other rifles on the market of equal grade.*

No. 722. 3½ lbs. 18-in. Barrel. Has block action and positive safety arrangement. Shoots .22 short and long rimfire cartridges. American Walnut Stock; Barrel black rifle steel, 33 in. entire length, **$3.50**

No. 922. Lever action—shoots .22 caliber short, long and long rifle cartridges. Has rebounding hammer, easy action, best safety arrangement. Barrel, high power rifle steel, stock best grade of Walnut. Weighs 4½ lbs. Barrel 22 in.—38 in. over all - - - **$5.50**

No. 932. Same pattern and size as above. Chambered and rifled for .32 short and long cartridges - - - - - - - - - **$5.50**

No. 822. 4 lbs., 20-in. Barrel. An improved Lever Action Gun with improved safety features. Shoots .22 long or short rimfire cartridges. Barrel 20 in. of best black rifle steel, deep rifled with our improved extra quick twist. Stock select American Walnut. Weight 4 lbs., 35 in. over all,

$4.50

No. 832. Same pattern and size as above, but chambered for .32 cal. short cartridge,

$4.50

Write for our beautiful "Gun Guide and Catalog" for 1907. It illustrates and describes all these rifles, as well as 34 other models of our firearms and gives many points on the care and handling of guns. IT'S FREE to all who write promptly

The Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. Dept. 61 Norwich, Conn., U. S. A.
Largest Mfrs. High Grade, Popular Priced Firearms in the World

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For Your Comfort in Summer

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

(*Eau de Quinine*)

This unequalled French toilet preparation removes excessive oiliness from the scalp, prevents formation of dandruff, and counteracts the unpleasant effects of perspiration. It makes the hair fluffy, lustrous and easy to arrange in any weather or temperature. Delightful for use after ocean bathing. ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic contains only ingredients that are absolutely pure and beneficial—it is delicately scented with a delightful refreshing perfume.

We will send you a liberal sample on receipt of 10 cents (to pay packing and postage).

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD

Department 104, Ed. Pinaud Building, New York

ED. PINAUD'S Beauteviva Liquid Powder keeps the complexion smooth and velvety in spite of salt air and burning sun.

Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S Toilet Preparations.

Calcium Dioxide—

not altogether a new chemical but one which until recently was commercially impracticable—is the principal ingredient in

CALOX

The OXYGEN Tooth Powder

In contact with moisture it liberates free oxygen, nature's own purifier and the only antiseptic known that can be used in the mouth without injury to the teeth and gums. Calox makes white teeth and a clean mouth.

Of all druggists 25 cents

Sample and booklet on request

Guaranteed pure under Food and Drugs Act

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91-97 Fulton St., N. Y.

SPENCERIAN

Careful workmanship, fine quality of material, durability—that's the Spencerian Pen. Sample card of 12, all different, sent for 6c. postage.

SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY, 349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

STEEL PENS

Do You Shave Yourself?

With a **Busse Dry Hone** you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Hones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentlemen said, "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."

$1.00 PREPAID.

Costs nothing if not satisfactory.

BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

The Lawyer's Need.—"It's this way," explained the client. "The fence runs between Brown's place and mine. He claims that I encroach on his land, and I insist that he is trespassing on mine. Now, what would you do if you were in my place?"

"If I were in your place," replied the lawyer, "I'd go over and give Brown a cigar, take a drink with him, and settle the controversy in ten minutes. But, as things stand, I advise you to sue him by all means. Let no arrogant, domineering, insolent pirate like Brown trample on your sacred rights. Assert your manhood and courage. I need the money."—*Exchange*, quoted in the New York *Mail*.

Slight Misunderstanding.—A well-known Boston lawyer says that not long ago he was astonished to see printed in a newspaper a glowing testimonial as to the benefits to be derived from using somebody's Curequick. The office of the concern was located near his own, and he dropt in while out for his lunch.

"See here," he remarked, somewhat forcefully, when in the presence of the manager; "you have printed a testimonial allegedly from me with regard to your confounded stuff—and I never took a drop of it in my life. What do you mean by such procedure?"

"Is that so?" the manager said, soothingly. "Merely a slight misunderstanding, I assure you, sir, for which I am very sorry. You see, we understood that you had died recently. Take this down, please," he added, turning to a stenographer: "Memorandum: change signature to sworn testimonial No. 124,546."—*Hatter's Weekly*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 21.—The Sultan of Turkey adjusts the last question pending between the Porte and the United States.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 104, upholds Clemenceau's decision to suppress by force the disorder in the south.

June 22.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill for the relief of the wine-growers.

June 23.—The German Emperor again sails the *Meteor* to victory over the Hamburg course.

June 24.—Former members of the Douma issue a manifesto calling upon the Russian people to continue by force the struggle for liberty, and denounce the Czar for breach of faith.

June 25.—The Venezuelan Cabinet resigns, owing to the action of the Congress in condemning the policy of the Minister of Finance.

June 26.—Mark Twain receives the degree of Doctor of Letters at Oxford, and General Booth and Mr. Whitelaw Reid that of Doctor of Civil Laws.

June 27.—Thousands of members of the Salvation Army in London welcome General Booth on his return from his 45,000-mile journey.

Domestic.

June 21.—The State closes its case in the trial of William D. Haywood, at Boisé, Idaho, and Judge Wood refuses to grant a motion for dismissal entered by the defense.

June 22.—From his cell in the jail at San Francisco, Mayor Schmitz vetoes a $720,000 appropriation item in the municipal budget.

June 24.—Suit is brought against the city of San Francisco in the anti-Japanese riot affair.

Clarence Darrow outlines the defense in the Haywood trial, at Boisé, making a general denial of Orchard's charges.

President Roosevelt signs the Santo-Domingo treaty providing for the collection of revenue and an issue of bonds to satisfy foreign creditors.

June 25.—Details of the plan for pensioning Federal civil employees are completed at Washington.

June 26.—Railroad attorneys and State officers of Missouri agree to take the matter of jurisdiction over the two-cent-fare law to the United States Supreme Court.

June 27.—Subpenas are issued for John D. and William Rockefeller and other officials of the Standard Oil Company to appear before Judge Landis in Chicago to answer questions about the finances of the corporation.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them **THAT** is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours **RECOMMENDS.** C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ralston Health Food

"Only food with a *Chemists' certificate of absolute purity* on *every package.*

"Most Delicious—Most Healthful—*only* really *natural whole wheat* breakfast food.

"Most Economical—Package makes *50 plates of real food.*

"I know you'll like it."

THE RALSTON MILLER.

RALSTON PURINA MILLS

"Where Purity is Paramount"

St. Louis, Mo. Portland, Ore. Tilsonburg, Ont.

Checkerboard Sacks.

Huyler's

IS OWNED, CONTROLLED, OPERATED & MANAGED BY THE SAME INTERESTS TODAY AS DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

More attention given to **PURITY, QUALITY, FLAVOR** & EVERY DETAIL of Manufacture than ever before

Huyler's COCOA

THIS COCOA IN THE BROWN SCREW TOP CAN IS WHAT YOU SHOULD INSIST ON GETTING FROM YOUR GROCER.

BY USING Huyler's COCOA YOU GET PURITY, QUALITY & FLAVOR AS WELL AS ECONOMY ON ACCOUNT OF ITS STRENGTH. NO FILLERS OR ADULTERANTS BEING USED IN ITS MANUFACTURE.

ABSOLUTE PURITY

May Cost a little more than some but CHEAPER in the End, and then it's BETTER you know.

YOUR GROCER CAN SUPPLY YOU

For HEALTH & STRENGTH EAT Huyler's Chocolate Dipped TRISCUIT WAFERS

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

SEE THAT CLIP?

FACSIMILE

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City

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BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of common Kerosene oil making oil-gas—the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. **Air** belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone, but see here! **Our wonderful stove burns air and gas —very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save ⅓ to ½ on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB—TOUCH A MATCH—FIRE IS ON TURN AGAIN—FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL

Astonishing but true—time-tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

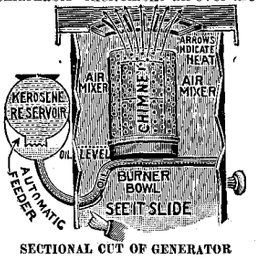
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves ⅓ to ½ in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated, and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could **drop a match in the oil tank, and it would go out.**

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them,

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: **That he saved $4.25 a month for fuel** by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only $1.25 per month.

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson of Ohio writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline.

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

ALL SIZES

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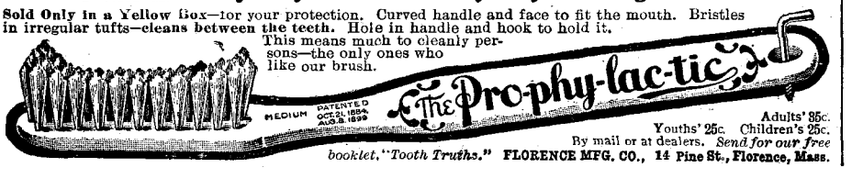

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"M. G. O'G.," New York City.—"To enable me to prove my contention that the simplification of spelling of words has progressed almost unnoticed during the past century I need a few words whose spellings have been changed. Can you furnish them?"

In the "History of Buonaparte's Campaign in Egypt," published in England in 1813, we find the following: *risque* for risk, *gulph* for gulf; *picquet* for picket; *musquets* for muskets; *stile* for style; *phænomena* for phenomena; *patrole* for patrol; *angel* for angle, and *vollies* for volleys. These spellings were in common use in England then side by side with *chuse, denyed, musick, poetick, publick*, etc.

"P. L. S.," Denver, Colo.—"(1) Will you kindly explain the meaning and the origin of the phrase 'to thunder in the index.' (2) I have read in Roman history that at a critical period a dictator was appointed to *drive a nail*. What is the significance of this phrase?"

(1) The phrase "thundering in the index" occurs in "Hamlet," act 3, scene 4:

Queen. What have I done that thou dar'st wag thy tongue.
In noise so rude against me?
Hamlet. Such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty;
Calls virtue, hypocrite; takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love,
And sets a blister there; makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths. . . .
Queen. Ah, me! What act,
That roars so loud and *thunders in the index?*

Taking the word "index" to be used here in its obsolete sense (prolog or prelude), the phrase may be interpreted as follows: "What act [of mine] [is it] that roars so loud is so obvious], and thunders in the index [and so noisy in its announcement]."

(2) The phrase "to drive a nail" refers to the pagan practise of driving a nail into the wall of the Temple of Jupiter on every succeeding Sept. 13. This was done originally to tally the year, but later became a fetishistic ceremony based on the belief that its performance would ward off calamities from the city. Originally the nail was driven in the wall by the pretor maximus, subsequently by one of the consuls, and lastly by the dictator.

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She will say: "A Shredded Wheat Biscuit, heated in an oven and eaten with hot milk every morning, keeps the children healthy and strong and supplies me with all the energy needed for a day's work."

Ask the Chef:

He will say that he can make hundreds of wholesome, nourishing and appetizing "dishes" out of Shredded Wheat.

You do not have to be a chef to enjoy Shredded Wheat Biscuit. It is ready-cooked, ready-to-serve. Delicious for breakfast or for any meal in combination with fruits, creamed meats or vegetables. Contains all the muscle-making, brain-building elements in the whole wheat grain, made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking.

An ideal summer food—not so heating as corn or oats; contains more nutriment and is more easily digested.

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The Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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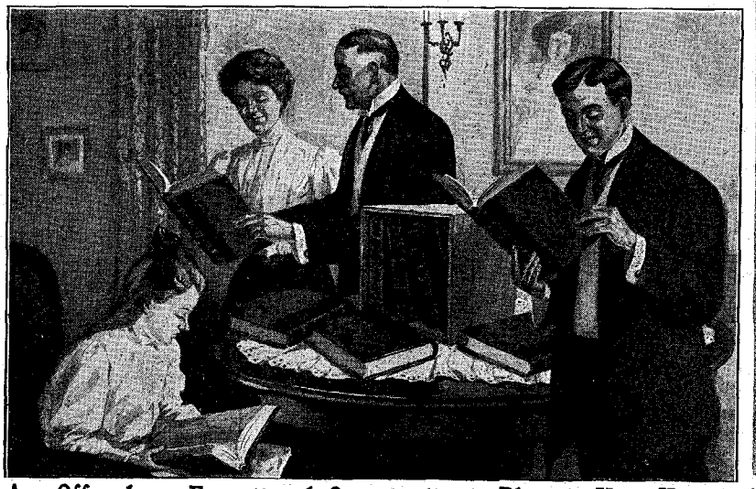

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